

Headquarters
Eighth Army
Unit #15236
APO AP 96271-5236

Army in Korea
Regulation 385-10

25 March 2021

Safety

EIGHTH ARMY SAFETY PROGRAM

***This regulation supersedes AK Regulation 385-10, dated 1 April 2020.**

FOR THE COMMANDER:

ANDREW MORGADO
Colonel, GS
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:



ROCKSON M. ROSARIO
Chief, Publications and
Records Management

Summary. This regulation establishes the Eighth Army (8A) Safety and Occupational Health Management System. It assigns responsibilities and prescribes policies and procedures for implementing Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) programs throughout Army Korea. It establishes risk management (RM) as the Army's principal risk reduction methodology and assures regulatory and statutory compliance.

Summary of Changes. Changes and updates include:

- Updated Accident Mishap Cost Thresholds in Chapter 3, Table 3-1.
- Updated Reporting Requirements in Chapter 3, paragraph 3-4.
- Updated Motorized Devices (Personal Transportation Devices (PTDs)) and Bicycles in Chapter 10, Paragraph 10-7 and Appendix G.
- Updated Remedial Driver's Training Program for Non-Tactical Vehicle Operations in

Chapter 10, Paragraph 10-9 and Appendix F.

- Added Respiratory Protection Program in Chapter 20.

Applicability. This regulation is applicable to all military commands and activities assigned, attached, under operational control (OPCON), or Direct Support to 8A. This regulation also applies to all Army or other military personnel, DA Civilians, and assigned contractors on temporary duty within the Korean Theater of Operations (KTO) who are conducting training operations and under 8A Control. All other Army or other military personnel, DA Civilians, and assigned contractors within the KTO must comply with the guidance of this regulation, to include in accordance with (IAW) other command agreements.

Forms. AK Forms are available at <https://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/g1/forms-archives.asp>

Records Management. Records created as a result of the processes prescribed by this regulation must be identified, maintained, and disposed of according to AR 25-400-2. Record titles and descriptions are available on the Army Records Information Management System website at <https://www.arims.army.mil>.

Deviations. Deviations from mandatory provisions of this regulation require a waiver, with full justification, and will be submitted to Commander, 8A, ATTN: Command Safety Office, Unit #15236, APO AP 96271-5236.

Interim Changes. Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless the Assistant Adjutant General, 8A G-1 authenticates them. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration date unless superseded or rescinded.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent agency of this regulation is the 8A Command Safety Office. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to Commander, 8A, ATTN: Command Safety Office, Unit #15236, APO AP 96271-5236.

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Internal Control Provisions. This regulation does not contain management control checklists.

Disclaimer. This regulation is not an all-inclusive document. It is a supplement to the policies and procedures established in the regulatory guidance listed in the References Section contained in this document, as they pertain to 8A.

Distribution. Electronic Media Only (EMO).

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1-1. Purpose

This regulation establishes the Eighth Army (8A) Safety and Occupational Health Program (SOH) and supplements USARPAC 385-10 Safety Program. It assigns responsibilities and prescribes policies and procedures for implementing safety programs throughout 8A. It establishes risk management (RM) as the Army's principal risk reduction methodology and assures regulatory and statutory compliance. This policy is applicable to all assigned or attached military members, civilians, and contractors.

1-2. References

Required and related publications are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in this regulation are explained in the glossary. The use of the term 8A Major Subordinate Commands (MSCs) throughout this regulation applies to all organizations assigned in the Korean Theater of Operations (KTO):

- a. 2nd Infantry Division (2ID).
- b. 19th Expeditionary Sustainment Command (ESC).
- c. 501st Military Intelligence Brigade (MI BDE).
- d. 1st Theater Tactical Signal Brigade (1TTSB)
- e. 65th Medical Brigade (MED BDE).
- f. 35th Air Defense Artillery (ADA BDE).
- g. 3rd Battle Coordination Detachment (BCD).
- h. 403rd Army Field Support Brigade (AFSB).
- i. 8A Headquarters and Headquarter Battalion (8A HHB).
- j. United States Army Garrison (USAG)-Yongsan/Casey (Area I & II).
- k. United States Army Garrison (USAG)-Humphreys (Area III).
- l. USAG-Daegu (Area IV).
- m. Busan Port.
- n. Rotational Organizations.
- o. Temporarily Assigned/Attached Organizations.

1-4. Responsibilities/Duties

- a. The 8A Commanding General (CG) is responsible for the safety of all personnel, equipment,

and property under his/her command. The CG serves as the Installation Commander for all Army Garrisons and Army Organizations throughout Korea, which includes those organizations assigned, attached, TDY, or OPCON. The Installation Commander (and appointed Senior Responsible Officer (SRO)) may designate additional safety requirements and/or functions for either the Garrison, MSC, or Installation Safety Offices, based on changing operational conditions on the Peninsula.

b. IAW the 8A Terms of Reference dated 01 March 2021, The Deputy Commanding General-Operations (DCG-O), serving as the Senior Responsible Officer (SRO) for Areas I, II and III, provides intermediate General Officer (GO) oversight and supervision to the 8A Command/Installation Safety Program. The 8A Chief of Staff (CofS) provides overall day-to-day staff supervision of personnel assigned to the 8A Command/Installation Safety Office and provides direction and implementation of safety programs across the command and staff. The CofS serves as the rater for the safety director and senior rater for other safety personnel assigned to the 8A Command/Installation Safety Office.

c. The Command Safety Director will:

(1) Act as principal advisor to the 8A CG and staff elements on all safety matters affecting the command.

(2) Serves as a member of the 8A Commander's personal/special staff, reporting directly to the Commanding General (CG), Deputy Commanding General-Operations (DCG-O), Deputy Commanding General-Sustainment (DCG-S), Deputy Commanding General-Republic of Korea, Chief of Staff (CofS), Deputy Chief of Staff (DCofS) and Command Sergeants Major (CSM), as required.

(3) Provides assistance to all MSC Commanders in safety related issues and safety office functions, when not assigned a SOH Manager, job series 0018.

(4) Serves as the Installation Safety Director for all Army Garrisons and Army Organizations in Korea, assigned, attached, TDY, or OPCON.

(5) Develops and maintains policies, plans, procedures, and objectives for accident prevention for all 8A SOH programs and requirements.

(6) Provides risk assessment and management information and guidelines, as needed, to ensure 8A assets are prepared to conduct safe operations.

(7) Provides direct safety support to 8A Headquarters staff elements.

(8) Provides safety support to all 8A organizational elements consistent with the mission and functional responsibilities.

(9) Collects, analyzes, disseminates, and maintains accident information on 8A assets. Develops and distributes accident prevention countermeasures to reduce adverse trends.

(10) Develops safety procedures and guidance for training exercises. Provides on-site support during training and/or contingency operations.

(11) Reviews and evaluates programs for approved SOH policies and procedures. Monitors the effectiveness of 8A safety programs in protecting the force peninsula-wide.

(12) Establishes an 8A Command/Installation Safety Council that meets at least quarterly, or more often as needs dictate, based on the discretion of the CG, to discuss accident trends and analysis, accident prevention measures, best practices, and lessons learned.

(13) Develops and publishes quarterly statistical analysis of accident data and system defects, seasonal accident prevention information (e.g., Spring/Summer and Fall/Winter Safety Campaigns), seasonal or event-driven Safety Grams (e.g., Hot and Cold Weather Mitigation Measures, Chuseok and Lunar New Year Road Conditions). Refer to the following link for Road Conditions in all Areas: <http://www.usfk.mil/resources>. Select the "Road Conditions" link under the "Information" tab. Additionally, information can be obtained from the Road Condition Hotline at DSN 755-8077.

(14) Monitors and supervises the conduct of local accident investigation boards to ensure all accidents occurring within 8A are investigated and reported promptly and accurately.

(15) Establish and maintain a Hazard Log and Tracking System (HAZLOG) to monitor the status of actions taken at all levels regarding facility inspection deficiencies, Ammunition and Explosive (A&E) facility storage deficiencies, and recommendations made as a result of Class A, B, and Aviation Class C accident reports. The HAZLOG should also include tracking of theater systemic deficiencies that effect the safety and health of the force.

(16) Ensures annual SOH compliance/assistance inspections of all 8A organizations are conducted. Inspections may be either announced or unannounced IAW 8A OIP/CIP Program.

(17) Ensure annual safety compliance inspections of all Hazard Class (HC) Division 1.1 and 1.2 A&E storage facilities under the control of 8A or its MSCs are conducted. This includes all SOFA and SALS-K facilities as the 8A Safety Director and Explosive Safety Managers serve as Executive Agents for United States Forces Korea (USFK).

(18) Conducts and monitors annual radiation safety audits through the 8A Staff Assistance Visit (SAV) and Command Inspection Program (CIP).

(19) Conducts radiation residue/depleted uranium sampling on all facilities slated for facility reuse and closure during transition operations. This must occur prior to Facility Engineers and Real Property taking control of the facility and initiating any construction activities such as renovation or demolition. See Chapter 18 for further guidance.

(20) Ensures annual assessment of hazardous material (HAZMAT) and hazardous waste (HAZWASTE) storage programs and facilities are conducted.

(21) Ensure the 8A Accident Prevention Awards Program is effectively administered, including necessary budget requirements to procure award items.

(22) Coordinate with Assistant Chief of Staff (ACofS) G-1 and the Directorate of Human Resources Management (DHRM) on GS-0017, GS-0018, and Korean National (KN) personnel staffing issues involving Safety and Occupational Personnel in the Career Program 12 (CP-12) field across 8A.

(23) Coordinate with Assistant Chief of Staff (ACofS), G-3 Aviation and G-4 for managing, responding to, and disseminating material-related safety of use messages (SOUM), safety of flight messages (SOF), and correspondence concerning safety issues involving 8A equipment

respectively.

(24) Coordinate with the DCofS and/or CofS for technical specialists to assist with Class A, B, and Aviation Class C Accident Investigation Boards, whether appointed by the 8A CG, 8A MSCs having General Court Marshall Convening Authority (GCMCA), or Centralized Boards from the Combat Readiness/Safety Center.

d. The Assistant Chief of Staff (ACofS), G-3 will:

(1) Provides the 8A Command Safety Office with information concerning training exercises and other contingency operations that require on-site participation.

(2) Ensures the 8A Command Safety Office is included early in the planning stages of training exercises and that time is scheduled for safety briefings of participants.

(3) Ensures the 8A Command Operations and Information Center (COIC) notifies the Command Safety Office of any accident or Serious Incident Report (SIR) involving 8A personnel (via email or telephone) as soon as possible after learning of an accident or incident.

e. U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Safety Offices will provide safety support to tenant organizations as outline in applicable Army publications, Common Levels Service agreements, and Host/Tenant Agreements.

f. Commanders and Directors will:

(1) Establish and maintain a comprehensive and aggressive accident prevention program. Leaders at all levels are responsible for changing behavior to reduce accidents. This requires empowering and holding subordinate leaders accountable, especially first-line supervisors (NCOs). Ultimately, Commanders (Leaders) are responsible for the safety culture of their organizations.

(2) Implement the standards outlined in the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act) as implemented in EO 12196; 29 CFR 1960; and applicable DOD Instructions, Army Regulations, and DA Pamphlets to provide a safe and healthy environment for their employees (e.g., Soldiers, Civilians and assigned Contractors). 8A shall comply with the requirements in all non-military DOD operations and workplaces, regardless of whether work is performed by military or Army civilian personnel. If a Commander determines these requirements are incompatible with achieving the mission, a waiver/deviation of specific requirements may be requested from Commander, 8A, ATTN: Command Safety Office. The Command Safety Office will determine if a waiver or deviation request is required to be forwarded to USARPAC.

(3) Take appropriate action to expeditiously correct discrepancies within statutory requirements.

(4) Establish a formal, written safety regulation/Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) to reduce and eliminate occupational accidents, injuries, and illnesses that is compatible with the mission and functions of the organization. SOPs will be reviewed by all personnel in organizations and/or briefed during in-processing by immediate supervisors (NCOICs). Sign-in rosters will be maintained annually and are inspectable items on the annual 8A SAV/CIP program.

(a) The SOP will be prepared through battalion/squadron level and company/troop level and address specific changes from the battalion level.

(b) The SOP will be reviewed at least annually and revised as necessary or whenever a change occurs in mission, organization, equipment, or procedures.

(c) The unit commander will review the SOP and concur by endorsement with his/her signature and ensure compliance.

(d) The SOP will include the program elements listed in table 1-1 as applicable.

Table 1-1
Safety Program Requirements

Requirement	Program Element
Required	Introduction: General Safety Requirements
Required	Strategic Planning, Army Safety Program Structure, Safety Program Evaluation, Councils, and Committees
Required	Accident Investigation and Reporting
Required	Contracting Safety
Mission Dictated	Explosives Safety Management
Required	Public, Family, Off-Duty Recreation and Seasonal Safety
Required	Radiation Safety Management
Required	Safety Awards Program
Required	Training Requirements
Required	Motor Vehicle Accident Prevention
Mission Dictated	Tactical Safety
Required	Safe Cargo Operations
Mission Dictated	Aviation Safety Management
Required	Occupational Safety and Health Program (Workplace Safety)
Required	Workplace Inspection
Required	Industrial Operational Safety
Required	Emergency Planning and Response
Mission Dictated	Medical Safety
Mission Dictated	Facility Reuse and Closure
Mission Dictated	Electrical Safety

(5) Ensure additional duty (military) or collateral duty (Army civilian) personnel complete training requirements as outlined in paragraph 9-3h of this regulation.

(6) Resource and support safety representatives to perform assigned duties efficiently (e.g., automation, Protective Clothing and Equipment (PCE), Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), funding, and training).

(7) Establish a command climate and safety culture that promotes safety and networks safety through all levels of leadership within their organizations at echelon across 8A. This philosophy is overarching and simple; leaders at all levels are responsible to lead, mentor, educate, reduce risk, and maintain a constant vigil to eliminate conditions, practices, and habits which threaten the safety of personnel.

(8) Develop a newcomer safety briefing that incorporates seasonal safety and location specific information. Ensure hazardous communication training requirements are addressed as part of this process. Higher command leaders are required to buy-in and provide guidance and direction; otherwise the efforts are in ineffective.

(9) Develop current safety goals, objectives, and priorities and incorporate into quarterly training guidance as applicable.

(10) Ensure accidents are investigated and reported IAW AR 385-10, DA Pam 385-40, and this regulation and develop countermeasures for mitigation and abatement to prevent recurrence of previous incidents and accidents.

(11) Ensure RM is integrated into all operations and the process is incorporated into regulations, directives, SOPs, special orders, training plans, and operational plans to minimize accident risk.

(12) After Action Reviews (AAR) are a significant part of the Army's process for documenting and sharing lessons learned. Commanders will review AARs as part of their accident prevention and pre-operational planning processes.

(13) Ensure subordinate battalions register in the web-based Army readiness assessment program (ARAP) within 90 days of assuming command and at mid-tour or twelve months in command. The commander will conduct a follow-up assessment to evaluate unit progress against initial results.

(14) IAW Army Directive 2018-07-13, Prioritizing Efforts-Readiness and Lethality, Update 13, dated 4 September 2018, commanders have full authority to exercise their individual discretion to simplify, reduce, or eliminate safety meetings, such as safety awareness, training, and procedures reviews. This also applies to supervisory and operating personnel within organizations who direct or affect the actions of others. This policy does not relieve commanders of their responsibility for safety of human and material resources. The 8A Commanding General will still maintain and chair quarterly safety councils.

g. Safety and Occupational Health Managers and Safety Officers will:

(1) Execute responsibilities of the unit's safety office/organization by implementing a proactive safety program IAW AR 385-10, DA Pam 385-10, OSHA regulations, command policy/guidance, and other applicable safety regulations affecting the unit.

(2) Submit unit monthly status report (Quad Chart Slide) and Mishap/Accident Reports for the month to the 8A Command Safety Office **NLT the tenth of each month**. The status reports will be rolled up into Quarterly Safety Council Program reviews, submitted to the CG for approval and briefed during Safety Council Meetings. The 8A Command Safety Office will provide the monthly safety report format, which may change based on identified hazards or concerns.

(3) 8A MSCs will route official copies of completed accident reports through the 8A Command Safety Office. Direct Support and General Support organizations shall provide information copies of accident reports. Reports shall be formatted and completed in accordance with procedures outlined in chapter 3 of this regulation.

(4) 8A MSCs will maintain internal mishap/accident databases or utilize the 8A Command Safety Office TacSafe database for all Class A-E accidents and incidents.

(5) 8A MSCs will maintain an OSHA Form 300 log for all Class A through Class D injuries experienced by DA civilian employees, Korean national employees working for 8A organizations, and volunteers. Additionally, in accordance with 29 CFR 1960 and 29 CFR 1904, the establishments (8A, 19th ESC, 2ID, **IMCOM**, INSCOM) will maintain a comprehensive OSHA Form 300 log of the organizations that fall under their umbrella.

h. Additional Duty Safety Officer (ADSO)/Collateral Duty Safety Office (CDSO). Organizations assigned or attached to 8A will follow the requirements outlined in AR 385-10. The ADSO/CDSO will coordinate with their next higher safety office/organization for assistance in executing their safety and accident prevention functions. Additionally, IAW Prioritizing Efforts- Readiness and Lethality Update 2, dated 18 April 2018, from the Secretary of the Army, HQDA no longer requires grade requirements listed in AR 385-10, paragraph 2-6g(3), "Be in the rank of Staff Sergeant or higher at the company level." The commander decides grade discretion.

i. Leaders/Supervisors at all levels will:

(1) Conduct periodic safety checks to ensure the safety of personnel and equipment used in all tasking and activities are well maintained, and comply with Occupational Safety and Health Program and inspection requirements described in chapters 15 and 16 of this regulation.

(2) Provide safety leadership by following established rules, regulations, procedures, training, and the execution of standards.

(3) Ensure RM is conducted in conjunction with Military Decision Making Process and Troop Leading Procedures (MDMPTLP).

(4) Establish accountability for SOH through the performance evaluation system and performance counseling sessions.

(5) All newly assigned personnel will be trained on the hazards associated with their job and work environment (to include hazardous communications training and electrical safety) within 30 days of arrival and maintain a signed record of training. Training records will be signed by the supervisor conducting the training and the individual receiving the training. These training records are inspectable and will be provided to the inspector during command-directed SAV/CIP events.

c. All Soldiers/Civilians/individuals will:

(1) Follow established regulations, rules, procedures, and guidelines listed in appendix A, as applicable.

(2) Correct and/or report unsafe conditions, report all accidents, and warn others of known hazards or of their failure to observe safety rules and regulations.

1-5. Accident Prevention Policies and Priorities

The following principles will be effectively integrated into all 8A plans, programs, decision processes, operations, and activities:

a. Enhance readiness by reducing the accidental loss of personnel and equipment. Prevent injury and occupational illness by managing effective accident prevention programs.

b. Ensure that the Army Safety and Risk Reduction Programs operate as mutually reinforcing

programs.

c. Limit damage to Army material, Non-Army material and facilities due to Army operations by detecting and eliminating or mitigating causation prior to mishaps/accidents.

d. Encourage employees to report workplace hazards and ensure that no employee is subject to restraint, interference, coercion, discrimination, or reprisal for exercising his/her rights to report unsafe or unhealthful conditions.

e. Ensure mission readiness and capability through the RM process to reduce or mitigate risks associated with Doctrine, Training, Leadership, Operations, Material, Personnel, and Facilities (DTLOMPF). RM processes must be incorporated into DTLOMPF processes in order to eliminate or reduce/mitigate risks associated with mission readiness and events.

f. Implement the standards promulgated by the OSH Act of 1970 as implemented in EO 12196; 29 CFR 1960; DODI 6055.1, Safety and Occupational Health Program; DODI 6055.04; and DODI 6055.7, DOD Accident Investigation, Reporting, and Record Keeping, to provide a safe and healthful environment. 8A shall comply with the requirements in all nonmilitary DOD operations and workplaces, regardless of whether work is performed by military, Army Civilian, or assigned contract personnel. 8A will apply the more protective or stringent standard where a conflict exists between the standards.

g. Commanders must provide the staffing and budgetary resources necessary to carry out all mandatory requirements based on statutory mandates, DOD directives, Army Regulations, and 8A Regulations. Occasions will arise, however when resources are temporarily inadequate to carry out all requirements. In these cases, MSC Commanders, based on consultation with their safety managers, may request deviation from specific requirements. Applicable regulations provide deviation guidance, and assistance may be requested from 8A Command Safety Office.

1-6. Safety Recordkeeping Requirements

SOH records shall be maintained using the Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS) IAW AR 25-400-2. The following additional guidelines also apply:

a. Safety records may be kept in electronic format using ARIMS on the 8A or internal MSC Portals. However, additional paper copies of all Class A, B, and select Class C Aviation accidents must be kept on file for five years.

b. By nature, many files contain information covered under the Privacy Act. Care must be taken to ensure personal information is protected. Proper security procedures must be implemented to ensure security of digital and paper copies these type documents.

c. Safety offices shall also comply with record keeping requirements outlined in 29 CFR 1904 and 29 CFR 1960.

1-7. Risk Acceptance Authority

Risk Management (RM) requires personal involvement by leaders to integrate RM into every operation. RM allows us to operate successfully in environments of increased risk and ensures that unnecessary risks will not be accepted. All available resources must be applied against hazards on a priority basis to mitigate hazards. When controls and abatements affect the success of a mission, then the importance of the mission may dictate the need to accept risks.

a. Principles of RM will be utilized to analyze functional areas and all operations in support of

training or real world events. RM will be utilized during the Military Decision-Making Process (MDMP).

b. Risk controls and mitigation strategies will be integrated into appropriate paragraphs of Operational Orders (OPORDs), Fragmentary Orders (FRAGOs), Operational Plans (OPLANs), and doctrinal guidance products such as SOPs.

c. RM procedures and standards affecting personnel and operations will be clear and practical. RM is a continuous process requiring leaders at echelon to supervise, evaluate, and assess the integration of RM during operations. Table 1-2 provides appropriate risk acceptance authority across 8A. Refer to ATP 5-19, DA Pam 385-30, and USARPAC Reg 385-10 for specific guidance in completing Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheets (DRAWs).

d. Ensure mission/task description and execution dates are provided in block # 1 of DD FM 2977 DRAW, IAW administrative change dated November 2020.

Table 1-2
Risk Acceptance Authority

Category of Risk	1 month or less	1 month to 1 year	More than 1 year, less than 5 years	Permanent or greater than 5 years
Extremely high risk	General Officer (GO) ⁴	CG 8A ⁴	CG 8A ⁴	CG 8A ⁴
High risk	Brigade Commanding Officer (CO) or responsible O6	GO	GO	GO
Medium risk	Battalion CO ¹ or responsible O5	Brigade CO ¹ or responsible O6	GO ¹	GO ¹
Low risk	Company CO or responsible O3	Battalion CO ¹ or responsible O5	Brigade CO ¹ or responsible O6	Brigade CO ¹ or responsible O6

Notes:

1. May delegate in writing to accept risk at the next lower command level.
2. The risk approval authority may be different within theaters or commands. Commanders may reserve the right to approve certain missions, despite a lower residual risk, based on type of operation and personnel involved.
3. Use Table 1-3 for substitution of equivalent civilian grades to military ranks and when organizations are led by civilian leaders.
4. Exception is 8A Terms of Reference (May delegate to next lower command level (DCGs)).
5. References: ATP 5-19, Risk Assessment and DA Pam 385-30, Risk Management.

Table 1-3
Military - Civilian Equivalent Grades

Military Rank	O-7 through O-10	O-6	O-5	O-4	O-3
Civilian grade	SES-1 through SES-6	GM-15/GS- 15	GS-13 and GS-14	GS-12	GS-10 and GS-11

1-8. Safety Bulletin Boards

All organization, company (or equivalent) and higher shall have a safety bulletin board. All information posted to a safety bulletin board shall emphasize accident prevention and or lessons learned, with the following information posted as a minimum:

- a. Name of the Commander (MSC/USAG), Safety Manager and Safety Personnel working in the specific safety office, and Unit Safety Representative (ADSO/CDSO), Brigade, Division, and 8A.
- b. Holiday Safety Messages, Safety Grams, and Safety of Use Messages (SOUMs).
- c. Minutes of Safety Councils meetings.
- d. Commanders Safety Philosophy (Memorandum). IAW Secretary of the Army Directive 2018-07-13, Prioritizing Efforts-Readiness and Lethality Update 13, dated 4 September 2018, Army Aviation Commanders are no longer required to establish a written commander's safety philosophy or to include that philosophy in the unit's training guidance. This includes all Commanders and Subordinate Organizations Installation-wide in the Korean Theater of Operations (KTO) (MSCs, USAGs, assigned or attached organizations for training, etc.), as long as their SOP is current, meaning signed by the current organizational Commander and the sibilance of organizational philosophy is spelled out in the SOP/Organization Regulation.
- e. DD Form 2272 (Department of Defense Safety and Occupational Health Protection Program).
- f. A reasonable supply of the following blank forms shall be made readily available:
 - (1) DA Form 2696 (Operational Hazard Report (OHR)), Aviation units.
 - (2) DA Form 4755 (Employee Report of Alleged Unsafe or Unhealthy Working Conditions).
- g. Safety bulletin boards may be electronic in format and hosted on internal MSC portals or on the 8A Portal System. Electronic safety bulletin boards must be readily accessible by all employees in the workplace. If this is not possible, then traditional format bulletin boards are required.
- h. Each battalion shall post the OSHA Form 300A on the organization safety bulletin board from 1 February through 30 April of each year. Accidents are recorded on the OSHA Form 300 and 300A for the calendar year not the fiscal year.

Chapter 2

Strategic Planning, Safety Program Structure, Safety Program Evaluation, Safety Councils

2-1. Strategic Goals and Strategic Planning

- a. Each MSC safety office will develop strategic goals, a strategic plan and a business plan to execute the strategic plan in accordance with chapter 2 of DA Pam 385-10, Army Safety Program. Strategic planning will include planning for accidents and incidents.
- b. As a minimum, the strategic plan should encompass goals and objectives for five years, with a section that specifically addresses the focus of each year.
- c. Strategic planning will be conducted at least annually and should be conducted in time to

identify the organizational goals to be achieved over the coming fiscal year, resources needed to achieve those goals, and funding required.

d. Each MSC safety office will integrate these goals into their staff METLs and assess performance during quarterly and semi-annual training briefs.

2-2. Safety Program Structure

a. Safety office organizational structure for brigade level and above organizations will be IAW AR 385-10, para 2-6.

b. The 8A Safety Director serves as the Activity Career Program Manager (ACPM) for Safety and Occupational Health Management Career Program (CP-12) in Korea and provides primary technical leadership for Safety Career Administration IAW AR 690-950. USFK Safety Director is the joint services career program manager.

c. All CP-12 requests for training will be submitted to the 8A Safety Director.

2-3. Safety Program Evaluation

To be effective, a safety program needs to measure the performance and the effectiveness of controls developed and implemented using the RM process. Accurately measuring these performance factors is fundamental to the mishap/accident prevention process.

a. Measures of Performance. Measures of performance are direct measurements of an organization's accident prevention activities. Examples include measurements of safety training attendance, percent of required personnel in the Respiratory Protection Program (RPP), performance on safety surveys, etc. See Chapter 12 for further guidance.

b. Measures of Effectiveness. Measures of effectiveness are more difficult to quantify. These measurements represent a quantification of how effective a particular control or program is at preventing accidents. For example, measuring the number of motor vehicle accidents that resulted in injuries prior to implementing a mandatory seatbelt rule and after implementation would represent a measure of effectiveness.

c. Program Audits.

(1) Each safety office/organization will be audited for its execution and integration of the 8A Safety Program. The audit is a measure of the organization's implementation and compliance of Army, USFK, and 8A regulatory guidance. Similarly, each level of command will conduct audits at least annually. The recommended checklist of choice is the 8A Safety Command Inspection Program Checklist.

(2) Commands may request a Staff Assistance Visit (SAV) from the 8A Command Safety Office to facilitate program compliance. However, IAW 8A Command Inspection Program Directives, assistance visits shall not be conducted within 90 days of a scheduled Command Inspection.

2-4. Hazard Reporting and Tracking Management

a. Reports of workplace and operational hazards will be handled at the lowest operating level to assure prompt, efficient processing. Commanders, managers, and supervisors will ensure personnel who report hazardous conditions or practices are protected from adverse actions or

reprisals. All personnel will be advised of their rights and responsibility to report unsafe or unhealthy conditions.

b. Safety representatives at all levels are responsible for maintaining a hazard tracking and management system. Hazards and deficiencies shall be tracked and managed using the US Army Combat Readiness Center, 8A, or locally developed hazard tracking log (known as a HAZLOG) and may be in paper or electronic format and should encompass the following requirements:

(1) All hazards shall be assessed for risk and the appropriate risk assessment code shall be included with the hazard entry on the hazards log. The requirements of DA Pam 385-30 will be applied to the hazard assessment, prioritization, and correction.

(2) Prioritize hazards based on the level of risk (e.g. higher risk = higher priority). Hazard abatement activities shall focus first on hazards having a higher risk.

(3) Hazards and deficiencies that cannot be corrected at the organization level shall be elevated to the next higher safety representative for action. MSCs should review hazards that are not corrected within six months of identification or reoccurring hazards for inclusion in their Installation Safety Council meetings.

(4) Safety representatives shall validate the effectiveness of abatements and controls through analysis of after action reviews, command inspection results, and similar fact-finding programs.

(5) Hazards that have implemented abatements and controls that are found to be ineffective shall be re-entered on the hazards log so additional corrective actions can be applied.

2-5. Safety Councils

a. The 8A Commanders' Safety Council will convene quarterly or at the call of the Chair (Commanding General or designated representative). The Council reviews 8A mishap/accident experience, discusses reports of fatal and other serious accidents, Lessons Learned and recommends appropriate countermeasures. The Council will discuss and recommend measures to control or eliminate hazards, formulate changes in mishap/accident prevention policies, and oversee mishap/accident prevention programs.

(1) The Council is chaired by the 8A Commander or designated representative IAW 8A Terms of Reference or other directives. The Chair is responsible for the effectiveness of the council and meeting agenda. The safety council minutes are delegated to the 8A safety director for signature authority as this is an administrative procedure. Commanders are present during the council and have already been provided verbal guidance (VOCO) from the CG or designated representative.

(2) The 8A Command Safety Director will be the Council recorder and has the following responsibilities:

(a) Prepare meeting agenda and pre-brief the CG or designated representative.

(b) Maintain records of approved recommendations and monitor implementation of recommendations.

(c) Ensure council issues are entered into the 8A Theater Hazard Log (HAZLOG) in

TacSafe.

(3) At a minimum, the positions below are designated as members of the 8A Commanders' Safety Council. Additional members will include MSC Command Sergeants Majors (CSMs) and other MSC/8A Staff Personnel based on directives from the Chair, MSC Commanders, or 8A CofS:

- (a) Commanding General, 8A (Chair).
- (b) Deputy Commanding General – Operations (DCG-O) (Vice Chair).
- (c) Deputy Commanding General – Sustainment (DCG-S).
- (d) 8A Chief of Staff (CofS).
- (e) 8A Command Sergeant Major (CSM).
- (f) Commanding General, 2nd Infantry Division (2ID/RUCD).
- (g) Commanding General, 19th Expeditionary Sustainment Command (1th ESC).
- (h) Commander, 35th Air Defense Artillery (35th ADA).
- (i) Commander, 65th Medical Brigade (65th MED BDE).
- (j) Commander, 1st Theater Tactical Signal Brigade (1TTSB).
- (k) Commander, 501st Military Intelligence Brigade (501st MI BDE).
- (l) Commander, USAG-Yongsan-Casey (Area I/II).
- (m) Commander, USAG-Camp Humphreys and Area III.
- (n) Commander, USAG-Daegu and Area IV.
- (o) Commander, 3rd Battlefield Coordination Detachment (3BCD).
- (p) Commander, 403d AFSB.
- (q) Commander, HHB, 8A.
- (r) 8A Provost Marshall.
- (s) 8A Safety Director, (Recorder).

(4) Council members will:

- (a) Attend meetings and perform special assignments as directed by the Chair.
- (b) Identify and report to the Council, safety program deficiencies, issues, and concerns with recommendations found in their Area of Responsibility (AOR).
- (c) Ensure approved recommendations are fully implemented within the organization

represented.

(5) Non-voting membership is comprised of the Safety Managers from the MSCs, Separate Units, and Garrisons.

(6) 8A MSC Commanders will develop risk assessments of upcoming training events to take place in the quarter following the Commanders' Safety Council and brief the CG USARPAC on the assessments.

b. The 8A Safety Council serves as the Installation Safety Council as the Installation Commander for Korea is the 8A Commanding General.

(1) The 8A Safety Director will:

(a) Ensure members are designated in writing and membership is appropriate for the responsibility of accident investigations.

(b) Ensure discussion at the council meetings include, as appropriate:

- Review of changes in safety program guidelines.
- Analysis of mishap/accident reports.
- Mishap/Accident Trend Analysis.
- Mishap/Accident Prevention Recommendations and Mitigation Strategy/Focus for the Next Quarter.
- Summary of safety inspections and evaluations.
- By exception, the installation master hazard abatement program, including all unabated safety, fire, and health hazards.
- By exception, review of construction projects as it relates to safety monitoring and compliance.
- By exception, Occupational Health Medical Examination Program.
- By exception, status of HAZCOM activities.
- By exception, review of the annual mishap/accident prevention goals and objectives.
- Upon request and by exception, review of installation hazard-tracking log.
- Discuss risk control options for newly identified hazards.
- Upon request and by exception, review of Radiation Safety audits, inventories, or other items of interest.
- Upon request and by exception, review status of Annual Standard Army

Safety Inspections for all buildings occupied Army in Korea personnel (Based on upcoming USARPAC Councils).

c. Formal minutes of the meetings, designating action officers and suspense for items requiring action, will be written and signed by the 8A Safety Director, as the designated representative of the 8A safety program, and distributed to MSC Safety Directors/Managers. Minutes of the safety council meeting will be posted on bulletin boards and in digital directories.

Chapter 3

Accident Investigation, Reporting, and Record Keeping

3-1. Introduction

This chapter provides policies and procedures for initial notification, investigation, and reporting of Army accidents and incidents occurring in the Korea Theater of Operations (KTO) and under 8A prevue.

3-2. Policy

8A policy is to investigate and report Army accidents to prevent like occurrences. MSCs, assigned or attached organizations, and rotational organizations shall investigate and report accidents based on the following guidance:

a. All Army mishaps/accidents meeting the definitions outlined in AR 385-10, paragraph 3-3 shall be reported and investigated. Casualty reports must be initiated immediately by the Chain of Command for KATUSA Soldiers and/or ROKA Staff Officers/NCOs assigned to U.S. Army organizations and forwarded to ROKA HQ through ROKA Support Group command channels and through area casualty commands to Army in Korea G1 Casualty Operations Center (COC).

b. All Army mishaps meeting the criteria outlined in this regulation, AR 385-10, paragraph 3-5, Appendix I of DA Pam 385-40, Army Accident Investigation and Reporting, will be reported and analyzed IAW the requirements of this regulation and Chapter 3 of AR 385-10.

3-3. Army Accident

An Army accident is defined as an unplanned event, or series of events, which results in one or more of the following:

- a. Occupational illness to Army military or DA Civilian personnel.
- b. Injury to on-duty DA Civilian personnel.
- c. Injury to Army military on duty or off duty.
- d. Damage to Army property.
- e. Damage to public or private property and/or injury or illness to non-Army personnel caused by Army operations (the Army had a causal or contributing role in the accident).

3-4. Accident and Incident Cases

Accident classes are used to determine the appropriate investigative and reporting procedures. Additionally, IAW the Revision to Accident Severity Classification Cost Thresholds and Recording of Injury and Fatality Costs Memorandum, dated 15 October 2019, from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, the Defense Safety Oversight Council approved cost threshold increases for Class A – D

mishaps in accordance with the most recent consumer price index. The DoD components shall commence using this guidance on October 1, 2019. All other conditions for categorizing mishap severity remain unchanged (e.g., Class A accident mishaps still includes any fatality, permanent total disability, or destroyed aircraft).

Table 3-1
Accident Mishap Costs

Mishap Class	Current Mishap Cost	Effective October 1, 2019 Mishap Cost
A	\$2M or >; or destroyed Aircraft	\$2.5M or >; or destroyed Aircraft
B	\$500K - \$2M	\$600K - \$2.5M
C	\$50K - \$500K	\$60K - \$600K
D	\$20K - \$50K	\$25K - \$60K

a. Class A accident. An Army accident in which –

- (1) The resulting total cost of property damage is \$2.5 million or more.
- (2) An Army aircraft is destroyed, missing, or abandoned.
- (3) An injury and/or occupational illness results in a fatality or permanent total disability.

Note. Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) accidents are classified based on the cost to repair or cost to replace. A destroyed, missing, or abandoned UAS will not constitute a Class A accident unless replacement or repair cost is \$2 million or more.

b. Class B accident. An Army accident in which –

(1) The resulting total cost of property damage is \$600,000 or more but less than \$2.5 Million.

(2) An injury and/or occupational illness results in permanent partial disability.

(3) When three or more personnel are hospitalized as inpatients as the result of a single occurrence.

c. Class C accident. An Army accident in which –

(1) The resulting total cost of property damage is \$60,000 or more but less than \$600,000.

(2) A nonfatal injury or occupational illness that causes 1 or more days away from work or training beyond the day or shift on which it occurred.

(3) Disability at any time (that does not meet the definition of Class A or Class B and is a day(s)-away-from-work case).

d. Class D accident. An Army accident in which –

(1) The resulting total cost of property damage is \$25,000 or more but less than \$60,000.

(2) A nonfatal injury or illness results in restricted work, transfer to another job, medical

treatment greater than first aid, needle stick injuries, and cuts from sharps that are contaminated from another person's blood or other potentially infectious material, medical removal under medical surveillance requirements of an OSHA standard, occupational hearing loss.

(3) A work-related tuberculosis case.

e. Class E ground accident. An Army ground accident in which the resulting total cost of property damage is \$5,000 or more but less than \$25,000.

f. Class E aviation accident. An Army aviation accident in which the resulting total cost of property damage is \$5,000 or more but less than \$25,000.

g. Class F aviation incident. Recordable incidents are confined to aircraft turbine engine damage because of unavoidable internal or external Foreign Object Damage (FOD), where that is the only damage (does not include installed aircraft auxiliary power units).

Note. These incidents will be reported IAW ASMIS standards as defined by the U.S. Army Combat Readiness/Safety Center.

3-5. Accident Reporting and Initial Accident Notification

a. The commander who first becomes aware of any Class A or B Army accident or Class C Army Aviation accident will notify the Commander, U.S. Army Combat Readiness Center (USACRC), the 8A Command Safety Office, and the 8A Watch Team (accident Classifications are defined in AR 385-10, paragraph 3-4).

b. The safety representative of the unit involved will prepare and forward via e-mail the DA Form 7305-R (Worksheet for Telephonic Notification of Aviation Accident/Incident) or DA Form 7306-R (Worksheet for Telephonic Notification of Ground Accident/Incident) as appropriate to the 8A Command Safety Office at: usarmy.humphreys.8-army.list.8a-safety-office@mail.mil.

c. All notification and reporting requirements will be completed IAW Table 3-2, Initial Phone Notification, Table 3-3, Aviation Mishaps/Accidents, and Table 3-4, Ground Mishaps/Accidents.

Table 3-2
Initial Accident Notification Phone Listing

Organization	Phone Number
U.S. Army Combat Readiness Center (CRC)	DSN (312) 558-2260/3410 COMM (334) 255-2660/3410
8A Command Safety Office (Contact 8A Command Center after duty hours. 8A Safety Office will contact the USARPAC Safety Office	DSN (315) 755-1281 COMM 0503-355-1281 CELL 010-8978-4694
USARPAC Safety Office	DSN (315) 438-6993 COMM 808-438-6993/1247/4502/2280
8A Watch/Operations Center	DSN (315) 755-8119 COMM 0503-355-8119

3-6. Responsibilities

a. Commanders will:

(1) 8A MSC Commanders/Safety Managers who first become aware of a Class A, B (Fatality or Catastrophic Damage to Equipment or Facilities), and/or Class C (Aviation and Ground) accidents will immediately notify their Chain of Command and 8A Watch/Operations, CG, DCGs, CofS, DCofS, and Command Safety Office. 8A Command Safety Office will notify USARPAC Safety Office within 24-hours. The report must include the 5-W's (Who, What, Where, When, Why) and immediate actions taken/initiated to avert similar accidents. 8A Command Safety Office group e-mail notification can be provided at: usarmy.humphreys.8-army.list.8a-safety-office@mail.mil.

(2) Ensure aircraft involved in an aviation mishap that are damaged or suspected of damage are not flown until cleared for flight by qualified maintenance personnel or the President of the Accident Investigation Board.

(3) Ensure all accidents are reported and investigated IAW requirements outlined in this regulation, AR 385-10, DA Pamphlet 385-40.

Table 3-3
Aviation Accident Notification and Reporting Requirements and Suspense

Accident Class	Telephonic Notification Worksheet	Reporting Form Requirements
A&B	1,2,3 Immediately	DA Form 2397 series within 45 days (Aircraft Ground use 2397-AB and UAS use 2397- U)
C	1,2,3 Immediately	2397-AB (AAAR) Within 45 Days
D,E,F	Not Required	2397-AB (AAAR) Within 20 days
Notes: Reports are due NLT 45-days to 8A Command Safety Office, NLT 60-days to USARPAC Safety Office and NLT 90-days to the Combat Readiness/Safety Center.		
1. MSC Commander will notify USACRC IMMEDIATELY by phone at DSN 315-558-2660/2539/3410 or Commercial (334)255-2660/2539/3410 or notify safety rep forward (during combat). 2. Following USACRC notification, the MSC Commander or Safety Officer/Manager will immediately notify the 8A Command Safety Office at DSN 755-1281/8501/8127 Commercial 010-8978-4694. 8A Safety will notify USARPAC Safety. 8A Safety will immediately follow-up with 8A Watch/Operations. 3. MSC Commander will notify 8A Watch/Operations Center DSN 755-8119, COMM 0503-355-8119, 8A operations will notify, as required, USARPAC Operations Center or USARPAC Emergency Action Center at DSN: 315-424-3000/3001 after duty hours.		

Table 3-4
Ground Accident Notification and Reporting Requirements and Suspense

Accident Class	Telephonic Notification Worksheet	Reporting Form Requirements
ON DUTY		
A&B	Immediately ^{1,2}	DA Form 285 Within 45 Days
C	Not Required	AGAR Within 45 Days
D&E	Not Required	AGAR Within 20 Days
OFF DUTY		
A&B	Immediately ^{1,2}	AGAR Within 20 Days
C&D&E	Not Required	AGAR Within 20 Days
Notes: Reports are due NLT 45-days to 8A Command Safety Office, NLT 60-days to USARPAC Safety Office and NLT 90-days to the Combat Readiness/Safety Center.	<p>1. MSC Commander will notify USACRC IMMEDIATELY by phone at DSN 315-558-2660/2539/3410 or Commercial (334)255-2660/2539/3410 or notify safety rep forward (during combat).</p> <p>2. Following USACRC notification, the MSC Commander or Safety Officer/Manager will immediately notify the 8A Command Safety Office at DSN 755-1281/8127 Commercial 010-8978-4694. 8A Safety will notify USARPAC Safety. 8A Safety will immediately follow-up with 8A Watch/Operations.</p>	

(4) Develop a command accident review process for Class A through C accidents. The intent is for leaders to "AAR" the accidents and develop or reinforce procedures from the lessons learned within 30 days of the safety accident investigation board's initial briefing of findings and recommendations. For accidents involving fatalities, the chain of command from the organization that experienced the fatality (MSC Commander) will brief the CG, 8A on the investigation, preventative measures and initiatives established by the command. The briefing shall occur within 72 hours of the safety accident investigation board's initial briefing of findings and recommendations.

(5) Secure the accident site and take actions as required by this regulation and AR 385-10 to preserve the accident scene.

(6) Ensure all accident sites have a deliberate risk assessment completed. Accident sites will be evaluated for Hazardous Material, Radioactive Material, and safety of personnel. Korean mountains are steep and falls can easily occur, accident sites in mountainous terrain will be evaluated for fall hazards. Safety equipment, Tyvek suits, mountaineering equipment, special materials to fix sites where military equipment burned will have a fixing material applied to prevent the spread of burned particulates from composite components.

(7) Provide TDY funding and life support for accident investigation team members, except for those funded by USACRC, when the MSC is responsible for the accident.

(8) Request Korean Service Corps (KSC) support to provide labor sources beyond the capabilities and scope of the organization experiencing the mishap/accident.

(9) Ensure ground transportation is available to support the transportation requirements of the board and their equipment at the initial assembly area at the time requested. Transportation of board members remains an MSC responsibility until the board president determines it is no longer required.

b. U.S. Army Garrisons will:

(1) Coordinate for funding from responsible agencies for all environmental costs and repairs as agreed necessary and prudent between local Korean and U.S. authorities.

(2) Assist in coordinating with local Korean authorities as required for access to all accident Sites in order to facilitate emergency evacuation, site security, and/or investigation procedures.

(3) Prepare for and determine which Korean authorities are authorized access to accident sites for the purpose of developing environmental cleanup plans.

(4) Provide and coordinate site engineer support with local DPW assets.

c. 65th Medical Brigade and other MSC Medical Unit Commanders will:

(1) Upon request for Subject Matter Expertise (SME) support, provide a Surgeon or Specialty Medical Officer, Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Health Specialist, and/or an Environmental Specialist for Accident Investigation Boards.

(2) Provide units with information when an individual was treated for injuries sustained from an accident.

(3) Ensure medical information is tracked until entered into the accident report.

3-7. Installation-Level Accident Investigation Boards (IAI)

a. As the Senior Mission Commander and Installation Commander in Korea, the 8A CG reserves the right to appoint or defer accident investigation boards for all local command level accident investigations. Subordinate (or MSC) Commanders having General Court Martial-Convening Authority (GCMCA) can appoint accident investigation boards if deferred by the 8A CG. Deferment verification will be provided by the 8A Command Safety Office.

b. Once deferment is confirmed, MSC Commanders will establish procedures for initial accident notification, site security and control of accident scene, selection of investigation board members, and requesting assistance from 8A Headquarters through the 8A Command Safety Office. The 8A Command Safety Office staff will have access to all accident sites within the Installation Command purview.

Table 3-5
Aviation Accident Appointment Authority

Command	Class A	Class B	Class C
2ID/RUCD	CG 2ID/RUCD	CG 2ID/RUCD	CG 2ID/RUCD
501st MI BDE	CG 8A	CG 8A	CG 8A

Table 3-6
Ground Accident Appointment Authority

Command	Class A	Class B	Class C
2ID/RUCD	CG 2ID/RUCD	CG 2ID/RUCD	CG 2ID/RUCD
19th ESC	CG 19th ESC	CG 19th ESC	CG 19th ESC
All Other MSCs	CG 8A	CG 8A	MSC CDRs

c. The 8A Command Safety Office will coordinate directly with 8A MSC safety offices for the appointment of board members for those accidents where the CG, 8A is the appointing authority. In order to carry out its assigned mission as coordinating authority, the Commander, 8A, designates the Command Safety Director as the Mission Coordinating Authority (MCA). The 8A Safety Office, as the MCA, will coordinate with the 8A Deputy Chief of Staff (DCofS), Chief of Staff (CofS) and/or ACoS G-3 to task 8A Staff and/or MSCs for SME assistance and personnel selection to facilitate accident board investigations. Commanders tasked to provide support for accident investigations will:

(1) Provide personnel to serve as board president, maintenance technician, safety specialist, instructor pilot, aviation standards officer, security guards, branch-qualified officers, medical officers, board advisors, etc.

(2) Expedite the identification and notification of board members.

d. Coordinating Instructions for convening an accident board.

(1) Commanders who receive a tasking to submit nominations for boards with regards to this regulation shall provide the following information: Full Name, Rank, SSN, (PII information will be safeguarded IAW applicable regulations and guidance) and full official unit mailing address, for each nominee to the Command Safety Office and 8A Operations Center.

(2) Personnel selected to participate as board members will be assigned to the accident board and have no other duties. All previous primary and secondary duties are postponed until individuals are officially released from the board appointing authority. Selected members will be given further instructions by the board president or advisor.

(3) MSCs task for personnel assistance will provide the name, rank, duty phone number, cell phone number, and email to the 8A DCofS, CofS, and 8A Command Safety Office.

e. All Class A, B, and select Class C (Aviation and Ground) accidents will be out-briefed to the 8A CG, and/or designated representative (DCG or Senior Responsible Officer (SRO)). Scheduling and read-ahead information for formal out-briefs will be coordinated through the 8A Command Safety Office.

f. See AR 385-10, paragraph 3-13 for further guidance on exceptions.

3-8. Other Accident Investigations

a. Each safety office will develop internal procedures for reporting and analyzing accident trends. The Army Safety Management and Information System (ASMIS) program is the approved mishap/accident and near reporting system for the Army and 8A. All 8A MSCs and assigned or attached organizations peninsula-wide will utilize ASMIS. 8A Command Safety Office must

approve any extension requests for the reporting timeline. All accidents will be reported.

b. Army Fire and Directorate of Emergency Services (DES) organizations will provide information copies of the fire report to the 8A MSC or assigned unit safety office that sustained the facility fire and to 8A Command Safety Office.

c. Fatality Review Boards. All units will conduct internal fatality review boards for all fatalities on and off duty. This review board should be conducted at company level and will consist of the following persons:

(1) Company Commander.

(2) 1SG.

(3) Supervisor.

(4) Witnesses.

(5) SMEs as required, based on the type of incident, for example, aviation, master driver, etc.

3-9. Accident Record Keeping

In addition to standard record keeping requirements outlined in AR 25-400-2, accident records shall also comply with following standards:

a. Accident record keeping shall be used for accident prevention purposes only. Necessary precautions will be implemented to ensure accident documents are secured from unauthorized access (stored in file cabinet with lock/key combination; safety office screening, and limited access to safety office).

b. Accident investigation records shall also be maintained IAW requirements outlined in 29 CFR 1904, 29 CFR 1960, AR 385-10, and DA Pam 385-40.

c. IAW Prioritizing Efforts-Readiness and Lethality Update 3 dated 23 April 2018 by the Secretary of the Army and AR 385-10, paragraph 3-8b(6), Unit Safety Officers in assigned, attached, or subordinate organizations are no longer required to maintain Motor Vehicle Accident Reports (SF-91s).

d. All 8A accident report findings and recommendations will be annotated on the responsible unit's HAZLOG and closed out once corrective action has been taken. AAR Summary and Lessons Learned will be shared throughout 8A Area of Operations (AOR) through formal and informal means such as Quarterly Safety Councils and Safety Grams respectively.

3-10. Review of Accident Investigation Reports

a. Preparing the "statement of reviewing officials" for Class A, Class B, and select aviation and ground Class C accidents will differ depending on the applicable report format.

b. DA Form 285-O and DA Form 2397 are available at <https://armypubs.army.mil/ProductMaps/PubForm/DAForm.aspx>

3-11. Processing Accident Reports

a. For all on-duty Class A, Class B, and select aviation and ground Class C accidents, the original, one copy and one digital copy of all appropriate forms and supporting documents (Red Book) will be delivered to the 8A Safety Office NLT 45 days from the date of the accident. Any reports submitted after 45 days will require a Memorandum for Record signed by the MSC Safety Manager/Director, explaining the reason for the late report. Digital copies will be sent to the 8A Command Safety Office group e-mail at: usarmy.humphreys.8-army.list.8a-safety-office@mail.mil.

b. 8A Safety Office will send a hard and digital copy of the "Red Book" to USARPAC Safety Office NLT 60 days after the accident using DoD SAFE (Secure Access File Exchange), <https://safe.apps.mil/>. 8A Command Safety Office is the Installation-wide central repository for all Army Class A through F Aviation, Ground, and UAS accidents in the Korean Theater of Operations (KTO).

c. Board findings and recommendations will be followed-up to ensure implementation through the annual 8A Staff Assistance Visit (SAV) and Command Inspection Program (CIP). Inspectors will provide copies of checklists with all compliance and deficiencies noted during the out-brief.

3-12. Release of Information from Safety Accident Investigation Reports

a. All requests under the provisions of the FOIA for information from, or copies of, Class A, B, or C safety accident investigation reports will be referred through command channels to the Commander, USACRC, ATTN: CSSC-ZS, Fort Rucker, AL 36362-5363. The USACRC is the central repository for Class A through F mishap/accident reports in ASMIS. The USACRC Commander has been delegated authority to act as the Initial Denial Authority on requests for information from Army safety accident reports. For further questions, contact the 8A Command Safety Office.

b. The unit's Army Headquarters is authorized to release Class D and E general use safety accident reports in their entirety in response to FOIA requests after consulting with their SJA or legal advisor and obtaining approval by the unit's Army Headquarters safety office to ensure that complete disclosure would not be in violation of the FOIA. 8A MSC and lower commands shall refer FOIA requests for Class D and E General Use Safety Accident Reports to their respective Army Headquarters Safety Office.

c. Requests for access to accident reports from other staff sections, DOD organizations, and commands are governed by the restrictions in paragraph 3-10c of AR 385-10. All procedures outlined in paragraph 3-10c will be followed in response to these requests. 8A MSC and lower commands shall refer requests from other staff sections and DOD Organizations to their respective Army Headquarters Safety Office.

d. In addition to OSHA reporting forms, a copy of the non-privileged portions of safety accident investigation reports in which an Army civilian employee is injured or property is damaged in an Army civilian employee work area may be provided to the exclusive representative of the employee involved and to the appropriate safety and health committee, if requested. This information is provided for purposes of safety/accident prevention only. 8A MSC and lower commands shall refer requests from other staff sections and DOD Organizations to their respective Army Headquarters Safety Office.

e. Violations of paragraph 3-9 may be punitive in nature and may be separately punishable as a violation of a lawful general regulation under Article 92 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Refer to Chapter 3 of AR 385-10 for specific requirements and restrictions.

- f. All PII and PHI data will be sanitized IAW applicable regulatory guidance.

Chapter 4

Contracting Safety

4-1. General Contract Requirements

- a. 8A will follow regulatory guidance outlined in Chapter 4 of AR 385-10 and DA Pam 385-10 respectively. These chapters provide requirements for integrating safety into all Army contracts.
- b. All contractors are responsible for complying with applicable OSHA standards, DOD, Army, Korean, and local safety and health requirements. The more stringent standards shall be used when there is a difference between US and Korean safety standards. Contractors shall provide a written site-specific safety and health plan for implementing applicable safety and health standards when necessary as determined by the contracting officer in accordance with any requirements identified in the FAR, DFARS or AFARS.
- c. Contractors are responsible for the safety and health of their employees and protection of the public at contractor plants and work sites. Accidents will be reported IAW procedures outlined in the contract.
- d. All contracts involving Ammunition and Explosives (A&E) will be coordinated with the Garrison Safety Office to assure applicable safety requirements are addressed including accident reporting provisions and compliance with the 8A ESMP as required by AR 385-10 and DA Pam 385-64. All contracts involving A&E will be notified to 8A Command Safety Office prior to initiation of contract performance.
- e. Contractors shall provide a written site-specific safety and health plan for implementing applicable safety and health standards, when necessary, as determined by the contracting officer in accordance with any requirements identified in the FAR, DFARS or AFARS.

4-2. Safety Compliance - Army versus Contractor Responsibilities

The contracting officer is responsible, with input from the respective Garrison and/or Installation Safety Director for the command/activity, for evaluating and assuring contractor compliance with the occupational safety and health requirements in the contract.

4-3. Evaluation of Safety Ability

Safety as demonstrated during previous contracts may be used, at the discretion of the selecting officials, in the evaluation and selection of a contractor to build, design, construct, develop, field or operate a system, building or facility.

4-4. Commercial Off-The-Shelf Local Purchases

- a. Prior to purchasing, consider the following:
 - (1) Has the system been designed and built to meet applicable/any safety standards? IAW 29 CFR 1910.7, these items must be certified by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (e.g., UL).
 - (2) Have hazard analysis been performed?

- (3) What is the accident history for the system?
 - (4) Is protective equipment or special procedures needed during operation, maintenance, storage, or transport of the system?
 - (5) Does the system contain or use any hazardous materials? Is a SDS available in English?
 - (6) Is a special license or certificate required to own, store or use the system?
 - (7) If onsite electrical modifications are required, will the modifications meet NFPA 70E and 29 CFR 1910.7 specifications?
- b. Refer to Chapter 9 of AR 385-10 and DA Pam 385-16 for more details and specific guidance.

Chapter 5

Explosives Safety Program

5-1. Introduction

- a. This chapter establishes the 8A Explosives Safety Program, IAW Chapter 5 of AR 385-10 and DA Pam 385-64. It provides minimum explosives safety policy for commanders with an ammunition and/or explosives mission to protect personnel.
- b. All ammunition and explosives (A&E) sites will have a Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board (DDESB) or Department of the Army approved explosives safety site plan (ESSP) or Hybrid ESSP. A&E locations will comply with AR 385-10 and DA Pam 385-64 for explosives safety siting criteria.
- c. Ammunition storage and related operations in Republic of Korea Army Ammunition Depots (AD) and Ammunition Supply Points (ASP) are not addressed in this regulation. Requirements for these facilities are governed by the Single Ammunition Logistics System - Korea (SALS-K). All deviations from the Army explosives safety standards will be processed IAW SALS-K regulation.
- d. All operations involving ammunition and explosives will be reviewed to identify and manage the risk associated with the operation. Operations must be conducted in a manner which exposes the minimum number of people to the smallest quantity of explosives for the shortest period of time consistent with conducting the operation.

5-2. Responsibility

- a. The Commanding General, 8A and/or designated representative IAW 8A Terms of Reference will:
 - (1) Approve/endorse deviation requests in accordance with table 1-2 and endorse (Secretarial Certification) requests for all new ammunition and explosives (A&E) related construction.
 - (2) Ensure 8A subordinate units and their activities comply with applicable SOFA and

SALS-K agreement for proper explosives safety operations.

b. 8A Command Safety Director will:

- (1) Serve as the proponent for the 8A Explosive Safety Program.
- (2) Develop and manage the 8A Explosive Safety Program.
- (3) Ensure explosive safety training requirements are resourced and adequately supported. Validate 8A MSCs explosive safety courses to ensure they comply with Department of the Army (DA) requirements.
- (4) Develop, implement, and disseminate explosive safety policy guidance for units and activities assigned to 8A.
- (5) Ensure annual audits/ inspections are conducted for all ammunition storage facilities to ensure compliance with applicable standards and regulations. A no-notice audit/inspection is authorized if the 8A Safety Director determines that the specifications delineated within ESSPs or deviations from standards have been violated and are not within the scope of the approved control measures contained within the ammunition site risk assessment.
- (6) Conduct investigations into ammunition and explosives (A&E) related accidents or incidents as deemed necessary for future accident prevention purposes. This investigation can be independent from QASAS malfunction investigation or a joint investigation with QASAS assistance.

b. The Garrison Safety Office will:

- (1) Issue explosive storage license for facilities storing ammunition and explosives in accordance with DA PAM 385-64, Chapter 5 and Paragraphs 8-2 and 8-3, on the approved form. Net Explosive Weight (NEW) limits will comply with approved ESSPs and/or DA PAM 385-64, Paragraphs 8-2 and 8-3.
- (2) Review explosive storage licenses annually for compliance including on/off installation encroachment. This review will include but not limited to:
 - (a) An on-site inspection of the area and a re-computation of the licenses based on types of exposed sites.
 - (b) A review of an approved explosives safety site plans (ESSP), explosives licenses and associated documentation. If the ESSP is incomplete, acquire the ESSP and associate documentation (i.e. maps, building drawings, emails, DDESB/USATCES ESSP approval documentation, etc.).
 - (c) Validation of requirements of the ESSP against actual on-ground locations and practices (i.e. are there structures/facilities existing but are not captured on maps or identified on the ESSP, does the ESSP mention SOPs and does actual SOP address specific guidance in ESSP, are review and validation of SOPs included in the SOP, worker/supervisor statements, etc. IAW AR 385-10). Verify ESQD separation requirements stipulated in approved explosives licenses and explosives safety site plans.
 - (d) Verification of Explosives Safety Quantity Distance (ESQD) Arcs and depicted on maps.

(e) Siting for maximum NEW based on actual separation distances; but, licensing to reflect only Mission Essential Quantities (MEQ).

(f) Applicability of ESSP to current user. Ensure fire, health, security, and environmental offices are notified as appropriate.

(g) Notification when munition related exposure to ROK tenant facilities. Ensure the ROK commander is notified of the exposure and obtain ROK approval-as required-by status of forces agreement (SOFA) or SALS-K agreement.

(h) In cases where the explosives clear zone or hazard zone encroaches onto adjacent DOD or other Government agencies (for example, Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps), written acknowledgement must be obtained from the exposed Service component for inclusion with the ESSP.

(i) Inspection to determine if A&E storage conditions are compliant with safety standards (i.e. ventilation, flooding, etc.).

(j) Verify storage documentation matches actual inventory (by DODIC, national stock number (NSN), nomenclature and condition code).

(k) Ensure A&E stacking and arrangement in facility is adequate, packaging is compliant with explosives safety standards and ammunition storage drawings (request QASAS assistance to determine compliance).

(l) Evaluate safety of storage facilities, including adequacy of earth cover on magazines, adequacy of barricades, and condition of lightning protection systems and ventilators.

(m) Verify the facility properly placarded with fire and chemical hazard symbols (seek QASAS assistance if not known).

(n) Review of the latest lightning protection system inspection and test reports. Test reports will be maintained for the past six inspection cycles (12 years for records on a 24-month interval cycle).

(o) Review visual inspections to determine if they are conducted in accordance with the periodicities outlined in DA Pam 385-64, chapter 17.

(p) Review the installation master plan to assure explosives safety quantity distance arcs are included in existing and planned operations.

c. Commanders, Brigade level and above, with an ammunition or explosives mission will:

(1) Establish a written explosives safety management program (ESMP) (see Appendix B of this regulation) that identifies the responsibilities of all organizations (including tenants) with an explosive mission.

(2) Appoint a Safety Specialist, IAW AR 385-10, as the single point of contact for the management of the explosives safety program.

(3) Ensure appointed explosives safety personnel is competent to initiate and review site

plan and deviation request packets.

(4) Ensure operating, training, and budgets provide resources adequate to comply with explosives safety requirements and to abate explosives safety hazards IAW AR 385-10.

5-3. Management of 8A Explosives Safety Program

a. All 8A commands at and above the brigade level; directorates and Garrisons with an A&E mission or support mission at garrisons, camps, and ranges that have an ammunition storage and training mission in Korea will create a written ESMP. The 8A ESMP is located in Appendix B of this regulation.

b. The 8A Commander maintains overall responsibility of an ESMP. The day-to-day explosives safety functions are managed by the 8A explosives safety manager at the 8A Command Safety Office as the designated 8A action officer.

c. The 8A Command Safety Director will have full oversight responsibility for all elements of the 8A safety programs including the ESMP, and exercise direct access to the Commander to report any serious explosives safety related issues that may affect the command.

d. The MSC ESMP will include establishment of the local explosives safety council to discuss organization's A&E related issues. The composition of board members, requirements and frequency of the meetings are to be addressed in the charter.

e. All A&E related accidents or incidents will be reported IAW AK Reg 385-10, chapter 3 notification process.

f. A&E related mishap investigation will be conducted IAW DA PAM 385-40, paragraph 5-3 and AK Reg 385-10, chapter 3 and paragraph 17-8.

g. Ensure the ESMP have an effective management control process for the Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance (HERO), Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Fuel (HERF) and Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Personnel (HERP). These control measures include posting of warning signs, labels, or placards where applicable.

5-4. Storage Licenses

Garrison Commanders issue storage licenses. Only licensed facilities will be used to store ammunition and explosives on U.S. Army installations. Licenses will be obtained through the supporting Garrison Safety Office IAW the procedures established by the Garrison Commander. Explosives licenses are issued to all facilities storing ammunition or explosives and normally have no expiration date (unless otherwise directed by the Garrison Commander). Licenses must be reviewed and validated at 12-month intervals and Garrison Commander have full authority to base license expiration dates on this 12-month cycle.

a. Ammunition storage facilities that do not meet Department of the Army explosives safety standards will not be licensed unless they have an approved Munitions Risk Decision (MRD). Procedures for obtaining a MRD or Secretarial Certification are defined in paragraph 5-7 and 5-8 below.

b. The storage license will indicate the Net Explosives Weight (NEW) by Hazard Class and Division (HD) authorized for storage in the facility. The total amount of stored ammunition and explosives will not exceed the limits of the license at any given time.

c. Risk management will be applied to all operations in and around the storage area IAW DA Pam 385-30 and DA Pam 385-64.

d. License holders will coordinate with their servicing Garrison Safety Office on conditions that require license modification or a MRD.

5-5. Management of Storage Facilities

a. Each single user facility used to store ammunition will be licensed to the using unit.

b. Each multi-user ammunition storage facility will be licensed to the custodial unit. The custodial unit shall be an activity, agency, or unit on the installation where the facility is located. The custodial unit will be hand receipted for the facility by the U.S. Army Garrison, Directorate of Public Works (DPW), Real Property Branch. The custodial unit will act as the landlord and enter into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with individual activities, agencies, or units (the Tenant or Tenants) allowing them to store ammunition in the facility.

(1) Each MOA will specify the NEW by HC/D the Tenant is allowed to store in the facility.

(2) Each MOA will identify the facility access and key control procedure.

(3) Tenants will provide Point of Contact (POC) and access information to the custodial unit.

c. Tenants storing A&E on U.S. Army installations in either single or multi-user facilities will:

(1) Ensure ammunition is stored IAW license and applicable explosives safety requirements.

(2) Maintain current NEW calculations in the organization's Ammunition Continuity Book and copies will be provided to facility custodians, the local Garrison Safety Office, and unit chain of command as required by MOAs, regulation/SOPs, and local policies and procedures.

(3) Maintain accurate inventory of the stored items.

(4) Tenants in multi-user facilities will coordinate with the custodial unit prior to any storage actions that will increase the NEW or HC/D reported on their last inventory report.

(5) Facility custodians will provide consolidated NEW & HC/D reports per locally established procedures.

d. Facility custodians and single users will process Facility Engineer Work Requests (FEWR) for explosives safety deficiencies through the Army Garrison Safety Office for the assignment of Risk Assessment Codes (RAC) prior to submitting them to the DPW for corrective actions.

5-6. Storage of Operational, Training, and Ceremonial Ammunition in Unit Arms Rooms

a. Ammunition holding areas (AHA) or ammunition supply points will be used unless such use would adversely affect mission readiness requirements or result in an unnecessary commitment of resources (e.g., requires unit personnel to provide 24-hour security or necessitate extended travel). For purposes of this Regulation, extended travel is considered 25 miles (one way) from an

established ammunition storage facility and the training facility where the ammunition is to be expended.

b. Authorized munitions for storage in arms rooms are limited to military typed classified HC/D 1.2.2, HC/D 1.3, and HC/D 1.4. The term “limited quantities” is defined, as the minimum amount of ammunition required to support operational missions (quick reaction force, security guard forces, Military Police, etc.) or to support the immediate training requirements of the unit owning the facility. Time periods for storing training ammunition are as stated in AK Reg 700-3.

c. When storage in an arms room is necessary, the following time limitations on such storage apply:

(1) Garrison Commander is the approving authority of the arms room storage requests based on operational necessity and safety considerations based upon risk assessment.

(2) Units that have Quick Reaction Force type missions may store limited quantities of HC/D 1.2.2, 1.3, and 1.4 munitions inside an arms room for the period required to meet mission requirements as specified in the mission statement.

(3) Units with missions requiring HD 1.2.2, HD 1.3, and HD 1.4 munitions as stated in this chapter may request to extend storage times to coincide with mission requirements. Requests will be forwarded through the supporting Area safety office to Commander, 8A, ATTN: EASF, Unit #15236, APO AP 96271-5236 and/or by 8A Command Safety Office group e-mail notification at: usarmy.humphreys.8-army.list.8a-safety-office@mail.mil.

(4) The requesting unit or activity will prepare a risk assessment and coordinate their arms room storage license with the supporting Garrison safety, logistics, security, fire protection, and ammunition surveillance personnel prior to submission.

(5) Units may store limited quantities of HD 1.4 training munitions inside an arms room overnight and, when absolutely necessary, over a weekend, but no longer than 72 hours.

(6) Commanders will ensure that physical security requirements are implemented commensurate with ammunition physical security classification.

d. Storage Requirements:

(1) All arms rooms will be properly licensed for storage of explosives. Units will not exceed the authorized NEW on the storage licenses.

(2) The appropriate fire and/or chemical hazard symbols will be properly posted, and each storage location will have a minimum of two (2) serviceable 10 BC fire extinguishers readily available.

(3) Storage will be consistent with the safety requirements of DA Pam 385-64 and the security requirements of AR 190-11, paragraph 5-8c (1). Arms rooms without sufficient space for metal storage containers will store ammunition in original sealed outer packs. The Garrison Commander is the final approving authority for the Arms room ammunition/explosives storage requests.

(4) Ammunition will be stored in their original container with original packaging (otherwise, an explosives safety site plan is required).

(5) Arms room will be kept clean. No combustibles, solvents, petroleum products, or radioactive materials will be stored near the ammunition. Ammunition will be separated to the greatest extent possible (within the arms room) from dissimilar hazardous materials. Where practicable, units will remove dissimilar hazardous materials while ammunition is stored in the arms room.

(6) When HC/D 1.2.2 is stored in an arms room, fragment barriers will be provided. Minimum acceptable fragment barriers are 1/4 inch of mild steel plate, or one layer of sandbags, or 12 inches of loose sand or dirt. Fragment protection will be three dimensional (including the bottom of the explosive packages) to reduce fragments associated with explosive spall. At no time will fragmentation barriers be omitted where warranted by hazard class and division.

e. Net Explosive Weight (NEW) Limitations:

(1) Limited quantities (operationally necessary) of A&E may be stored in arms rooms. Limited Quantity of NEW is up to 50 pounds of HC/D 1.2.2; 100 pounds NEW for HC/D 1.3 and MEQ NEW for HC/D 1.4.

(2) Storage of ceremonial ammunition is not considered an operational necessity. However, a limited quantity of HC/D 1.3 ceremonial ammunition (e.g., 75 mm blank, 105 mm blank) may be stored in an arms room provided no other practical alternative exists. The amount of HC/D 1.3 stored will not exceed 100 pounds NEW or one full outer pack of ammunition.

(3) Requests for a deviation to exceed NEW limitations will be submitted through command channels IAW the process outlined in 5-7 of this chapter.

5-7. Munitions Risk Decision (MRD)

a. Definitions and procedures for obtaining a MRD are outlined in AR 385-10, DA Pam 385-64, and Appendix E in this regulation.

b. MRD will be included as part of a Hybrid ESSP.

c. All requests require a risk assessment by safety personnel to determine the hazards involved. Risk assessments will include exposure data, compensatory measures, and actions taken or programmed to mitigate or correct the hazard/exposure.

d. MRD is an acceptance of risk and do not eliminate or reduce hazards. Therefore, requests will not be processed unless it has significant impact on the unit's mission and all reasonable alternatives have been evaluated and found unsuitable.

(1) Requests for MRD will be initiated by the user/custodian and endorsed by the first O-5 in the Chain of Command prior to submission through the U.S. Army Garrison Commander and Senior Area Commander for concurrence. MRD will be submitted to the 8A Safety Office 90 days prior to the desired effective date. The 8A Safety Office will conduct final review and submit the request to a risk decision authority for approval/endorsement.

(2) Commanders will exhaust all efforts to eliminate or reduce the hazards before requesting a MRD. Commanders must document all hazard reduction steps undertaken as risk mitigating efforts.

(3) The approving authority for a MRD is contained in table 1-2 of this regulation.

(4) MRD will be reviewed annually for validity, changes to conditions, and abatement progress. When circumstances warrant the need to renew the MRD, a request will be submitted as soon as possible, but not later than 90 days prior to the expiration date. Renewal requests will state reason and desired term of the extension. In cases where MRDs require an extension, the next higher approving authority will reissue the waiver.

5-8. Explosives Safety Site Plans and Secretarial Certifications

a. Definitions and procedures for obtaining the ESSP or Secretarial Certifications (SC) are outlined in AR 385-10, DA Pam 385-30, DA Pam 385-64, and DA Pam 385-65. A certificate is a written authority, granted by the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy and Environment (ASA (IE&E)).

b. All new construction within or which creates an explosives safety quantity distance arc requires an ESSP. Prior to construction, an SC is required for all construction funded with U.S. dollars when A&E safety regulatory standards cannot be met. This certificate will be part of a Hybrid ESSP.

c. All new construction requiring a Hybrid ESSP and/or a SC will be submitted through Garrison Commander to the 8A Command Safety Office for review and submission for approval. Three complete copies of the plans will be provided. Site plans shall arrive at the 8A Safety for review at least 180 days prior to the desired construction date. Contracts will not be started prior to DDESB approval of the site plans and ASA approval of the SC.

5-9. Transportation of Ammunition

Ammunition and explosives will be transported IAW AR 385-10, DA Pam 385-64, AK Reg 700-3, and 6th Ordnance Battalion external regulation/SOP.

5-10. Continuity Books

Ammunition Continuity Books are required for all ammunition storage and operating facilities. Ammunition Continuity Books are subject to inspection and will be maintained by facility custodians, tenants, and users IAW reference AK Reg 742-2.

5-11. Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance (HERO)

a. A&E containing electrically initiated devices (such as exploding foil initiators, laser initiators, burn wires, fusible links, hot bridge wires, carbon bridges, and conductive compositions) will be designed or protected such that HERO does not cause an inadvertent initiation, degradation, or disablement. Both direct radio frequency (RF) induced actuation of the electrically initiated device or electrical coupling to and triggering of the associated firing circuits can occur, especially in a tactical radiated electromagnetic environment. These elements will be addressed in MSCs' ESMP.

b. Commanders will take measures (for example, identifying zones within an installation where RF transmissions present HERO concerns; i.e. HERO Safe, HERO Susceptible and HERO Unsafe) to ensure that HERO effects are resolved during the planning of Joint or combined operations and training exercises.

c. Commanders with RF producing equipment ensure to have an effective management control process to ensure that prior to using electronic equipment, the equipment is certified safe to be operated within the safe distance from military munitions. The MSC's ESMP shall identify HERO

producing equipment (i.e. transmitter frequency in MHz, transmitter power output in Watts, and antenna gain in dBi) and required distances from munitions storage or operating locations.

d. Areas presenting HERO concerns will be clearly marked with warning signs. Mobile emitters in these areas will be labeled with safe separation distances.

e. Warning signs will be posted at any location where radar equipment or other possible sources of electromagnetic radiation might create the potential for premature initiation of military munitions. Warning signs will be placed along transportation routes approaching military munitions operations (such as, missile assembly and ammunition pier) at designated locations. Warning signs should alert operators of mobile or portable emitter systems to a potential hazard and restrictions when using these emitters (for example, radios and cellular telephones) past the designated point.

f. Commanders will ensure that qualified personnel have evaluated and certified RF equipment's emission characteristics and determine a safe separation distance from munitions prior to using the electronic equipment.

5-12. Explosives Safety Training

All personnel (supervisory and non-supervisory) who conduct ammunition and explosives related activities shall complete explosives safety training appropriate for the activities they perform. Such personnel shall receive periodic refresher training to help ensure the requisite level of knowledge and competency in explosives safety. In addition to any explosives safety training specified for career programs in AR 690-950 and related publications, explosives safety training shall be accomplished in accordance with DA Pam 385-64, figure 1-1 at a minimum.

Chapter 6

Recreation Safety, Family Safety, and Seasonal Safety Programs

6-1. Introduction

Recreational and family safety programs are an essential part of the 8A Safety Program. We must continually heighten accident prevention awareness during all on-duty and off-duty recreational programs for Soldiers, Army civilians, and their families. This chapter provides guidelines and directives to minimize risks associated with these activities.

6-2. Policy

Risk Management applies to all recreational activities. Soldiers and Army civilians must be reminded that injuries and fatalities occurring during off-duty time are detrimental to combat effectiveness; therefore, Soldiers will use Risk Management (RM) when planning their off-duty activities. It is highly recommended that Army civilians do the same.

6-3. Preparation for Leave and Temporary Duty

a. Procedures will be developed and implemented at all levels to ensure Soldiers have applied RM to their leave, pass, TDY, or PCS travel plans, which involve driving out of the local area, as determined by the commander. Immediate supervisors will review their Soldiers leave plans and work with them to reduce any unacceptable risks.

b. Procedures will be developed and implemented at all levels of Command to ensure that Army civilians have applied RM to their TDY and PCS planning.

6-4. Water Safety

Each garrison will establish guidelines for safe water recreational activities in their area. Area policies will specifically identify open bodies of water such as lakes and streams that are off-limits to USFK personnel. Army personnel may participate in water recreational activities at any area not designated as off-limits. Personnel may also use hotel swimming pools, ice skating rinks, and other commercial recreational facilities that have safety personnel on duty. However, personnel using any of the facilities listed above must understand that they do so at their own risk.

6-5. High Risk/High Energy Sporting Events and Extreme Sports

Competitive sporting events instill individual pride and unit esprit de corps. In most cases, these events include some level of risk of injury for the participants. Acceptance of risk is a serious matter that must be weighed against operational requirements. The events and programs we host/sponsor on our garrisons involve varying degrees of risk. To mitigate these risks, the following procedures will be implemented for all competitive contact sport events:

a. Family Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (FMWR) Contact Sport Competitive Events.

(1) All FMWR hosted or sponsored contact sport competitive events (e.g. combative, martial arts, wrestling, boxing, etc.) will comply with requirements outlined in AR 215-1, Military Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Programs and Non-Appropriated Fund Instrumentalities.

(2) For each FMWR hosted or sponsored contact sport competitive event, a Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet (DRAW) worksheet DD Form 2977 will be initiated by the Garrison Sports Program Director. This requirement also applies to events designated as "8A", "Warrior Country", "Boxing Smokers" or similar titles that are held on a garrison. The completed DRAW worksheet will be forwarded to the Garrison Commander for approval.

(3) All FMWR contact sport competitive events will have a minimum overall risk level designation of "HIGH" and require approval by the Garrison Commander. The final approved DRAW worksheet will become part of the FMWR Memorandum of Instruction (MOI) for the event.

(4) Chain of Command Approval.

(a) Leaders occupy a position of trust and are responsible for the stewardship of our people and assigned resources. Responsibility for the safety of personnel is a leadership function. In addition to the event approval, each participant will be required to obtain chain of command approval IAW paragraph 6-5a(4)(c) below prior to being allowed to participate in the event.

(b) A thorough sports physical will be conducted at the participant's Troop Medical Clinic (TMC) or other suitable location that provides access to medical records within 30 days of the event by a qualified medical practitioner. Additionally, a qualified medical practitioner will conduct a pre-event medical screening just prior to event to ensure no changes in medical condition exist.

(c) The Physical Exam/Commander Approval checklist provided by FMWR will be used for all competitive contact sport events. The checklist requires both physician and commander approval/signature. Event participants must present a completed checklist prior to being allowed to participate in an event.

(5) Events will only take place on facilities that are located within 20 minutes driving distance of hospitals with advanced (level 1) trauma capabilities. Hospitals must be capable of treating traumatic head injuries (does not include Brian Allgood Community Hospital). Requests

for exception to this requirement must be submitted through the Chain of Command to the Commander, 8A and must include the following:

(a) Distance to nearest advanced (level 1) trauma center and estimated time travel time to hospital during the proposed time of the event.

(b) Mode of transportation. If Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) use is proposed, then the approved hospital-landing site must be included in the request. The request must also include an inclement weather plan when MEDEVAC use is requested.

b. Unit Sponsored Combative Competitions.

(1) Unit sponsored combative competitions are not hosted or sponsored by IMCOM-P. Individual commands sponsor these events. Like FMWR competitive contact sport events, combative competitions will also be considered HIGH risk events. Commanders will ensure a thorough Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet (DRAW) conducted. The DRAW will become part of the event OORDER/MOI. Commanders will approve these events in the chain of command of the unit sponsoring the event in the grade of O-6 or above.

(2) All unit sponsored combative competitive events will comply with requirements outlined in FM 3-25.150.

(3) Commanders will comply with all requirements outlined in paragraphs 6-5a(4) through 6-5a(5) above. Units may use locally developed Physical Exam/Commander Approval checklist to comply with the requirements in paragraph 6-5a(4)(c).

c. Training and Awareness.

(1) The above requirements do not apply to contact sport training programs conducted as part of physical training, Soldier training, or training provided at sport training clinics.

(2) Commanders will use the Risk Management process outlined in ATP 5-19 to determine controls and risk mitigation actions for these events.

(3) Commanders are responsible for ensuring the RM process is completed for all other high risk sporting/training events not included in this policy.

(4) Commanders are responsible for educating their personnel on risks associated with high risk sporting activities, high-energy sports, and extreme sports. Commanders will counsel their personnel on the risks associated with these activities and the potential for injury.

6-6. Safety Promotion

The 8A Command Safety Office will develop promotional programs and materials to increase awareness of the specific hazards associated with a wide variety of safety topics. Recreational and family safety are included in the promotional materials. The programs and procedures will emphasize the application of RM in planning for family outings, parties, and celebrations. Safety promotional materials for 8A are available at the 8A Command Safety Office. 8A MSCs are encouraged to provide suggestions and ideas for safety promotional materials.

6-7. Seasonal Safety

Once properly trained, our Soldiers, Civilians and assigned Contract employees can work safely in both hot and cold weather environments. The RM process must be applied at all levels to all hot

and cold weather operations on and off-duty. Leaders must also ensure Soldiers and civilian employees become acclimated to seasonal conditions in Korea. Although acclimatization strengthens our ability to operate safely under extreme weather conditions, our best protection against hot and cold weather injuries during operations and training is proactive leader supervision and proper risk management. Soldiers and civilian employees must look out for one another and know how to detect and respond to early symptoms of seasonal injuries.

a. Spring and Summer Safety and Heat Injury Prevention.

(1) Each 8A MSC will develop a Spring and Summer Safety Accident Prevention Plan by 15 May of each year. The plans will direct implementation of the 8A Summer Safety Accident Prevention Plan. Plans will, as a minimum include the following:

(a) Spring and summer safety training requirements as outlined in Chapter 9-3e of this regulation.

(b) Severe weather awareness and heat injury prevention promotional initiatives.

(c) Motor vehicle and pedestrian safety accident prevention initiatives.

(d) Recreation and off duty accident prevention initiatives.

(e) Workplace safety initiatives.

(2) 8A and 8A MSCs will develop operational plans to mitigate the impact of destructive weather experienced during summer months in Korea. Plans must address actions to be taken to mitigate risks associated with monsoons, typhoons, and operations in extreme heat and humidity. Plans must be completed no later than 15 May of each year.

(3) To provide rapid response to heat injuries, each unit in the 8A will have on hand one "Iced Sheet Kit" which consists of an ice chest filled with ice and water and a plastic bag with a minimum of eight (8) standard sized bed sheets. A minimum of one kit per company sized group will be on-site at all times while performing training or outdoor activities during days when temperature and humidity is forecast to exceed Wet Bulb Global Temperature category # I.

b. Fall and Winter Safety and Cold Weather Injury Prevention.

(1) Each MSC will develop a Fall and Winter Safety Accident Prevention Plan by 15 November of each year. The plans will direct implementation of the 8A Winter Safety Accident Prevention Plan. Plans will, as a minimum include the following:

(a) Fall and Winter safety training requirements as outlined in chapter 9-3e of this regulation.

(b) Severe weather awareness and cold weather injury prevention promotional initiatives.

(c) Motor vehicle and pedestrian safety accident prevention initiatives.

(d) Recreation and off duty accident prevention initiatives.

(e) Electrical safety initiatives.

(2) 8A and 8A MSCs will develop operational plans to mitigate the impact of destructive weather experienced during winter months in Korea. Plans must address actions to be taken to mitigate risks associated with seasonal road conditions, snow and ice removal (to include required support equipment such as snow shovels and salt), and operations in extreme cold. Plans must be completed no later than 15 November of each year.

(3) Refer to the following USFK link for Road Conditions in all Areas:
<http://www.usfk.mil/resources>. Select the "Road Conditions" link under the "Information" Tab. Additionally, information can be obtained from the Road Condition Hotline at DSN 755-8077.

6-8. Yellow Dust

a. Yellow Dust poses minimal threat to healthy individuals. For individuals such as the elderly, young children, people with lung diseases (asthma, chronic bronchitis, and pneumonia), heart disease or diabetes, avoidance is the key to getting through the dust plume with minimal discomfort. Tips for everyone include:

b. Stay indoors if possible, avoidance is key:

- (1) Keep windows and doors closed.
- (2) Remove contact lenses and wear glasses.
- (3) Wash your hands before eating or handling food.
- (4) Drink plenty of water to keep you well hydrated and your tears flowing.
- (5) Use air filters / humidifiers to keep air clear and moist to improve comfort.
- (6) Wash fruits and vegetables exposed to yellow sand before consumption.
- (7) Don't burn candles or spray aerosols.
- (8) Smoking increases internal exposure.
- (9) Vacuum or dust off outer garments, shoes, purses, backpacks and clothing before storing them in a closet with clean clothes.
- (10) Dust, wash, vacuum, or avoid pets that go in and out of the home.
- (11) If you must be outdoors, wear a mask or other barrier. Masks are readily available at many stores and may help reduce exposure density to the irritants.

c. As with any condition that can make us ill, it is up to you to use good judgment and exercise proper risk vs. benefit decisions before heading out during Yellow Dust conditions. Outdoor MWR activities may be scaled back or temporarily postponed during high Yellow Dust conditions. Organizations must monitor Garrison Homepages to maintain situational awareness on Yellow Dust forecasts.

6-9. Malaria Prevention

a. Malaria is a preventable summer health risk that occurs primarily north of Seoul near the Demilitarized Zone. Malaria is transmitted by the bite of an infected mosquito. Personal protection (insect repellent DEET for exposed skin, proper wear of uniforms with permethrin treatment, bed netting) are the key to malaria prevention. Unit supply should have personal protection items on hand and issue them to Soldiers when they train at malaria high-risk areas.

b. The threat of malaria from Seoul to the southern tip of Korea is very low. There have been no cases of malaria among US personnel, indicating that the risk is extremely low.

c. There are two manifestations of malaria present in Korea. One that causes disease within the first 20 days of transmission. The other that causes disease from 6 to 18 months after infection. Even after leaving Korea, you can develop malaria.

d. Commanders should ensure their Soldiers have full personal protective measures available before Soldiers train in areas north of Seoul.

e. During off-duty hours, personnel should apply an insect repellent containing at least 20% DEET formulation to exposed skin, providing protection from bites for 6 to 8 hrs. An aerosol spray DEET formulation can be applied to clothing. DEET should never be applied to Spandex or other types of elastic clothing, as it will cause deterioration. During the evening hours when mosquitoes are biting, personnel should wear loose fitting clothing that will prevent mosquito bites.

f. Keeping window and door screens in good repair will prevent mosquitoes from entering barracks and quarters.

g. Since malaria is not fatal and preventable, chemoprophylaxis is not recommended except for permanent duty at the JSA.

Chapter 7

Radiation Safety

7-1. Introduction

a. This chapter prescribes 8A safety policy and processes for the 8A Radiation Safety function IAW chapter 7 of AR 385-10. This chapter applies to all sources of radiation, both ionizing and non-ionizing.

b. In addition, DA Pam 385-24 contains technical requirements for developing management and control processes for operations involving sources of radiation and its implementation is mandatory.

7-2. Policy

a. All Army organizations assigned to the KTO develop management and quality control processes to identify, mitigate, and control hazardous radiation fields and other radiation hazards associated with Army activities and equipment by engineering design, administrative controls, or protective equipment (in that order). Organizations will also ensure that exposure to ionizing radiation is kept As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA).

b. Radiation policies promulgated by 8A MSCs or Army organizations assigned in the KTO will be at least as restrictive as those contained in this regulation. In case of a conflict, the more

restrictive of the two will apply.

c. Use of Risk Management techniques by commanders to conduct operations with radiation sources in no way relieves them of complying with applicable Federal laws or Army regulations.

d. Owners of radiation sources and radiation producing devices shall comply with all Army, DOD, Federal, and applicable Korean/SOFA regulations and requirements.

e. Organizations will adopt no practice and conduct no operation involving planned exposure of personnel to radiation in excess of the applicable exposure standards. This does not preclude the use of Operational Exposure Guidance during deployment.

7-3. Responsibilities

a. The Commanding General, 8A will:

(1) Establish and maintain an Army Korea and 8A Radiation Safety Program. The approval of this regulation establishes the program.

(2) Ensure a qualified individual is appointed as the 8A Radiation Safety Officer (RSO).

(3) Approve new Army Radiation Authorizations (ARA), ARA renewals, and ARA amendments.

(4) Establish, and ensure compliance with, procedure for disposal of unwanted radioactive material.

(5) Ensure 8A units and activities comply with Host nation atomic energy laws and regulations.

b. 8A Command Safety Director will:

(1) Serve as the proponent for Army Korea and 8A Radiation Safety Program.

(2) Develop and manage the 8A Radiation Safety Program.

(3) Recruit and maintain a qualified person to serve as the 8A Radiation Safety Officer (RSO). The 8A RSO will also serve as the 8A Laser Safety Officer/Radio Frequency Safety Officer (LSO/RFSO).

(4) Establish a MOU/MOA with the Public Health Command to identify and standardize utilization of the Health Physicist on pen to assist with audits, NRC licenses/ARAs, Federal/DOD regulations, and exercises as needed.

(5) Develop, implement, and disseminate radiation safety policy guidance for units and activities assigned to 8A.

(6) Conduct annual audits of unit facilities/activities to ensure compliance to NRC licenses/ARA and Federal/DOD regulations at least annually.

(7) Provide a common access repository on the 8A Portal to manage radioactive commodity inventories.

(8) Ensure that captured, purchased, borrowed, or otherwise obtained foreign equipment and materiel are surveyed for RAM and that appropriate actions are taken following discovery of any RAM in those items.

(9) Process applications for new ARAs, ARA renewals, and ARA amendments.

(10) Audit unit facilities/activities to ensure compliance with NRC licenses/ARAs, Federal/DOD regulations, and host nation requirements at least annually. Record of audit should be maintained and be available upon request to the Garrison RSO, the 8A RSO, or Army radiation safety program auditors.

(11) Provide Radiological Detection assistance to the Protection Cell and WMD proponents, as needed.

(12) Establish a command Radiation Safety Council:

(a) Membership includes the commander as chair (or a designee who is a senior member of the commander's staff), the RSO (recorder), and MSC RSOs.

(b) The Radiation Safety Council should meet at least annually and at the call of the chair.

c. U.S. Army Garrison Commanders will:

(1) Designates as necessary, in writing, a garrison RSO who is properly trained and qualified.

(2) Ensure Army overseas controls of radiation sources will be at least as protective as Army domestic controls.

(3) Coordinate with 8A RSO for resourcing and support of training needs.

(4) Notify appropriate authorities in the event of a radiation accident or incident. Provide CC Seoul an updated after-duty hour notification roster for events that occur after the normal duty day.

(5) Maintain a database of and document the disposition of all ionizing and non-ionizing radioactive materials/equipment submitted by units and activities within their area of responsibility. (The unit or activity RSO shall maintain an inventory of RAD Material within the organization and update monthly and verify quarterly or more frequently based on unit rotation cycles. Inventories will be maintained in the centralized 8A TACSAFE Database under the Radiation Safety Program).

(6) Will establish and conduct a radiation safety council at least annually. Forward meeting material and minutes to the 8A RSO.

(7) Will maintain oversight and approve all movements, storage and disposal of radioactive material in accordance with NRC licenses/ARAs, Federal/DOD regulations.

(8) Will notify 8A RSO of all movements, storage and disposal of Radioactive Material.

(9) A copy of annual inventory will also be provided/maintained in the centralized 8A

TACSAFE Database under the Radiation Safety Program.

d. Army Organizations assigned in the KTO will:

(1) Appoint a trained RSO at battalion level and above to serve as the unit or activity central point of contact for all radiation issues. Ensure that training requirements of the RSO are addressed.

(2) Appoint a trained LSO and RFSO at battalion level and above to serve as the unit or activity central point of contact for all non-ionizing radiation issues, if required. The unit RSO may also serve as the unit LSO/RFSO.

Note. Although a commander or director may assign the radiation safety functions of the RSO or LSO anywhere in their organization, the RSO and LSO shall have direct access to the commander or director for radiation safety purposes.

(3) Manage radiation safety and control programs under Federal law, Army Regulations, DOD directives, and SOFA requirements.

(4) Comply with all NRC licenses and ARA requirements and conditions.

(5) The unit RSO shall maintain an inventory of all radioactive materials within the organization and update it semi-annually or more frequently if required by local procedure. A copy of annual inventory will also be provided to the Garrison Safety Office.

(6) Establish a radiological accident response plan and maintain trained personnel to handle accident.

(7) Publish and implement written radiation safety programs and forward a copy of their written radiation safety program to 8A RSO.

(8) Notify the Garrison RSO and the 8A RSO within 24 hours of radiation incidents, including the loss, destruction, or leakage of radioactive material. Send a written follow up of the electronic report giving the details of the incidents, the corrective actions taken, and program modifications instituted to prevent a recurrence to the Garrison RSO and the 8A RSO within 15 days of the incident through the unit's normal chain of command. Additionally, provide group e-mail notification to the 8A Command Safety Office at: usarmy.humphreys.8-army.list.8a-safety-office@mail.mil.

(9) The RSO, LSO, and RFSO ensures that they or an internal or external agent or agency audits the RSP annually. Record of audit shall be maintained and made available upon request to the Garrison RSO, the 8A RSO, or Army radiation safety program auditors.

7-4. Licensing and Control of Ionizing Radiation Sources

a. 8A units and activities will manage and control licensed materials IAW specific license or ARA requirements.

b. Radioactive material inventories will be maintained in the 8A TACSAFE Database under the Radiation Safety Program.

c. Ionizing radiation producing devices will not be allowed on a U.S. Army Garrison facility

unless it meets one of the following criteria:

- (1) It is incorporated in a standard issue item authorized by MTOE/TDA.
- (2) It is covered by a specific license issued by the NRC to an activity on the U.S. Army Garrison facility or covered by a general license.
- (3) It is exempt from control by NRC.

7-5. Radioactive Material Processing Facility (RMPF)

RMPF is designated by SOFA as the responsible agency for the disposal of low level radioactive waste and/or unwanted materials/equipment. The RMPF is located at Camp Carroll and is operated by AMC, TMDE-Region Pacific. Unit RSO's will coordinate with the Garrison RSO and the TMDE RSO for disposal of unwanted radioactive material. 8A units will comply with TMDE turn-in procedures.

7-6. Lasers

- a. Operations and use of Lasers in 8A will comply with guidance in DA Pam 385-24.
- b. Tactical or outdoor training devices shall comply with 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11 the greatest extent possible.
- c. The design of Army Laser safety programs will follow applicable guidelines in ANSI Z136.1, ANSI Z136.3, and ANSI Z136.6. Military-exempt Laser users will comply with laser safety requirements in applicable technical publications.
- d. 8A organizations will comply with laser range safety guidance in DA Pam 385-63 chapter 16 and MIL-HDBK 82. The LSO shall review the range OPLAN and range DRA worksheet prior to conducting operations with lasers.
- e. The unit or activity LSO shall maintain an inventory of laser devices within the organization and update monthly and verify quarterly or more frequently based on calibration and unit rotation cycles. Inventories will be maintained in the centralized 8A TACSAFE Database under the Laser Safety Program.
- f. The unit or activity LSO shall provide a listing of the types of lasers that will be used on ranges to the ACofS G3, Range Management Division (RMD). Changes in laser types shall be forwarded to the RMD prior to use on any range.
- g. Refer to paragraph 5-4 of DA Pam 385-40 and chapter 6 of DA Pam 385-24 for accident/incident reporting requirements. Immediately evacuate personnel suspected of experiencing potentially damaging eye exposure from laser radiation to the nearest medical facility for an eye examination (OTSG Policy, 11 April 1994). Laser eye injuries require immediate specialized ophthalmologic care to minimize long-term visual acuity DA Pam 385-24. Medical personnel should obtain medical guidance for laser injuries from the Tri-Service Laser Incident Hotline, (800) 473-3549, DSN 240-4784, 210-536-4784 (during non-duty hours call 210-536-3278).

7-7. Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Radiation

- a. The unit or activity RSO shall perform duties as the RFSO and is responsible for safety oversight of all radio frequency electromagnetic radiation sources.

b. 8A will comply with Radio Frequency (RF) Radiation Safety Program elements in DODI 6055.11, Protection Personnel from Electromagnetic Fields. Type-classified RF electromagnetic radiation (EMR) emitting system users will comply with radiation safety requirements in applicable technical publications.

c. Users will not adopt a practice and conduct an operation involving planned exposure of personnel to RF levels in excess of the applicable maximum permissible exposures in DODI 6055.11.

d. Refer to paragraph 5-4 of DA Pam 385-40 and Chapter 6 of DA Pam 385-24 for accident/incident reporting requirements.

e. Refer to paragraph 17-15 of DA Pam 385-64 for hazards of electromagnetic radiation to electro explosive devices. Any deviations must have an authorized specific and valid exception for the given hazard.

7-8. Training Requirements

The RSOs, LSOs, and RFSOs shall be trained to a level commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the radiation program for which they are responsible, and IAW applicable NRC regulations and license conditions, ANSI standards, ARAs, and other program documents.

a. RSOs may be trained through TRADOC, locally, AMC licensees, or through the use of computer based training modules. This training must be documented and provide an understanding of the hazards of the material, appropriate control measures, and necessary accident/incident response actions and/or notifications.

b. Any individual who certifies radioactive shipments must complete training required by 49 CFR 173.1(b). An acceptable course is the CECOM Radioactive Commodity Identification and Transportation Course.

c. Brigade LSOs designated IAW this regulation shall complete a formal course of instruction addressing topics such as laser fundamentals, terminology, biological effects, hazard analysis, protective and control measures. Acceptable courses are offered by the U.S. Army Chemical School, Public Health Center (Provisional), Army Materiel Command, and the Laser Institute of America.

d. Brigade RFSOs with responsibility for a non-ionizing Radiation Safety Program (other than a Laser program) shall complete a formal course of instruction addressing such topics as RF radiation, terminology, biological effects, and exposure control measures. An acceptable course is offered by the by the U.S. Army Chemical School, Public Health Center (Provisional), and Army Materiel Command.

e. All training requirements shall be completed before the RSO/LSO assumes the Radiation Safety Program responsibility.

Chapter 8 Safety Awards Program

8-1. Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to establish a safety awards program that recognizes individuals and

organizations for their contributions and enrichments to the 8A Safety Program.

8-2. General

Safety awards enhance Army operations and improve safety awareness through recognition and promotion of individual and organizational accident prevention measures and successes.

a. Awards will be made to individuals and units based on their overall safety achievements. A nomination for an award should be submitted to the appropriate approval authority within two years of the action or period under consideration.

b. Commanders/Safety Managers of MSCs will ensure nominations for DA and USARPAC, safety awards are properly documented and submitted through the chain of command IAW AR 385-10 and DA Pam 385-10 to: HQ 8A Command Safety Office, Unit 15236, APO AP 96271-5236.

c. The 8A Command Safety Director will ensure the Safety and Accident Prevention Awards Program is effectively administered, including necessary budget requirements to procure award items.

d. Records of awards will be maintained IAW AR 25-400-2. The 8A Safety Awards Manager will maintain records for 8A level awards outlined in this regulation.

8-3. Promotion of Prevention Awards Program

Commanders at all levels will promote the Prevention Awards Program using all available means. The 8A Command Safety Office will develop and distribute information about the 8A Awards Program and the Army's Safety Awards Program. Safety officers will ensure all members of the organization are aware of the programs.

8-4. Unit Safety Certification

The 8A Command Safety Office will work with 8A MSCs to promote the Army's unit safety certification program IAW AR 385-10, paragraph 8-6. The 8A Command Safety Office shall provide accident data and assist in evaluation of units nominated for certification.

8-5. Army Accident Prevention Award of Accomplishment

a. Request for the Army Accident Prevention Award will be submitted no later than 15 October of each year to:

HEADQUARTERS, 8A
ATTN: Command Safety
Director, EASF UNIT
#15236
APO AP 96271

b. Requests must include beginning and ending dates for the award. Accident performance will be verified for the included time periods.

8-6. 8A Level Safety Awards

a. 8A Exceptional Organization Safety Award.

(1) Recipients. Organizations below 8A Headquarters level (to battalion level) will be the

recipients of the award.

(2) Eligibility requirements. The organization as selected by its higher levels of command (through 8A Headquarters) with the most effective overall safety program. The period for the award is one fiscal year. Demonstrations of merit may be made using both subjective and objective criteria. Criteria that may be used to support the nomination are listed below:

(a) The organization's mission, location, type, and number of assigned personnel. Commander's support of higher Headquarters and DA safety campaigns.

(b) Accident statistics and experiences.

(c) Methods used to effect or sustain accident reduction (e.g., safety training or new initiatives).

(d) Major accomplishments.

(e) Objectives for the coming year.

(f) Civilian injury and illness reduction program.

(g) Workers compensation costs.

(h) Seatbelt usage rates.

(i) Strategies, controls, or policies that have contributed to mission and operational success. Include circumstances, hazards, movements, evidence of success, potential for command wide applicability, etc.

(j) Proactive measures taken to enhance risk management implementation.

(k) Description of total command involvement and support of safety programs, such as purchase of ergonomic equipment or workstations, and partnering with the community or other activities.

(3) Initiator. Unit or facility commander or manager, or installation/unit safety manager can be the initiators.

(4) Nominations. Prepare a thru memorandum with supporting documentation as needed IAW AR 25-50 through your local chain of command (e.g., brigade, division, and individual command as applicable) to the Commander, 8A (EASF), Unit #15236, APO AP 96271-5236. The nomination will have narrative text and may include tables, charts, diagrams, and/or photographs to clarify accomplishments. When printed, the nomination will consist of no more than seven standard-size, single-spaced pages. The nomination will include a concise introduction that describes specific achievements that merit consideration and a summary explanation of what is being done toward continued mishap reduction and details on unique/specific initiatives. Initiator point of contact information will include e-mail address and telephone number. Approved nominations shall be submitted no later than 15 October of each year. Organizations selected for winner of the 8A Exceptional Organization Safety Award will be nominated for the USARPAC Exceptional Organization Safety Award.

(5) Judging. The 8A Command Safety Director or a designated representative will convene

a panel to make recommendations for recipients of this award. The panel will consist of at least two safety directors or safety managers from different 8A MSCs or installations and two Command Safety Office safety managers.

(6) Presentation. The 8A CG will award at a venue to be determined.

(7) Approval authority. The 8A CG will be the approval authority.

(8) Award. A plaque will be the award.

b. 8A Individual Award for Excellence in Safety.

(1) Recipients. 8A military personnel, DA civilians, and Army contracted employees will be the recipients.

(2) Eligibility requirements. An individual selected by levels of command through 8A Headquarters as having made the most significant contribution to the unit's or activity's accident prevention effort. A plaque may be awarded each fiscal year in any of four categories as follows: 8A military officer, 8A enlisted Soldier/NCO, 8A civilian employee, and/or 8A contractor. MSCs will develop policies and procedures that foster the competitive and progressive nature of this award. The period for the award is one fiscal year. Demonstration of merit may be made using both subjective and objective criteria. The following are examples of significant contributions and criteria that may be used:

(a) Through personal emphasis, a commander reduces their organization's PMV accident and fatality rate by 25 percent.

(b) A DA civilian supervisor of a Government-owned, ammunition plant reduces on-the-job accident rate by 25 percent one year through personal involvement in the plant's accident prevention program.

(c) Discussions on the organization's mission, location, and number and type of assigned personnel as it relates to the overall safety program.

(d) An enlisted Soldier implements a command level motor pool safety program that results in sustain accident reduction, increased safety awareness, improved Soldier morale, which results in overall equipment readiness.

(e) An individual's achievements relating to safety and methods used to effect or sustain accident reduction.

(f) Note: Contractors cannot win or be granted awards in 8A.

(3) Initiator. Unit or facility commander or manager, or unit safety manager can be the initiators.

(4) Nominations. Prepare a thru memorandum with supporting documentation as needed IAW AR 25-50 through your local chain of command (brigade, division, and individual command as applicable) to the attention of the Commander, 8A, EASF, Unit #15236, APO AP 96271-5236. The nomination will have narrative text and may include tables, charts, diagrams, and/or photographs to clarify accomplishments. When printed, the nomination will consist of no more than seven standard-size, single-spaced pages. The nomination will include a concise introduction that

describes specific achievements that merit consideration and a summary explanation of what is being done toward continued mishap reduction and details on unique/specific initiatives. Initiator point of contact information will include e-mail address and telephone number. Approved nominations will be submitted no later than 15 October of each year. Individuals selected for winner of the 8A Individual Award for Excellence in Safety will be nominated for the USARPAC Individual Award for Excellence in Safety.

(5) Judging. The 8A Command Safety Director or a designated representative will convene a panel to make recommendations for recipients of this award. The panel will consist of at least two safety directors or safety managers from different 8A MSCs or installations and two Command Safety Office safety managers.

(6) Presentation. The CG, 8A will award at a venue to be determined.

(7) Approval authority. The CG, 8A will be the approval authority.

(8) Award. A plaque will be the award.

c. 8A Aviation Mishap Prevention Award.

(1) Recipients. U.S. Army military personnel, DA civilian, and Army contracted employees who perform aerial flights as air crewmembers will be the recipients.

(2) Eligibility requirements. To be eligible, a nominee must complete at least 5,000 flight hours as an air crewmember in a U.S. Army aircraft without having a contributing role in a human-factor-related class A, B, or C aviation accident (accident classes defined in AR 385-10). Subsequent awards will be in increments of 1,000 hours.

(3) Initiator. Organization commander or representative will be the initiator.

(4) Nomination. Prepare a thru memorandum with supporting documentation through your local chain of command (e.g., brigade, division, and individual command as applicable) to the attention of the Commander, 8A, ATTN: EASF, Unit #15236, APO AP 96271-5236. Nominations will include the following information:

(a) A statement that the unit Aviation Safety Officer has verified safety records by checking the nominee's DA Form 759 (Individual Flight Record and Certification).

(b) Air crewmember's full name.

(c) Date graduated from flight school.

(d) Accident free period for award.

(5) Judging. The 8A Command Safety Director or a designated representative will validate and approve the nomination.

(6) Approval authority. The CG, 8A will be the approval authority.

(7) Award. Air crewmembers will be presented an 8A flying hour award plaque.

8-7. Organizational Safety Awards

a. Leaders at all levels will recognize safe performance displayed by individuals within their organization. Leaders are encouraged to develop awards that are tailored to recognize the accident prevention accomplishments within their sphere of activity, interest, or operation. Leaders may use the DA Form 1119-1, or are authorized to design and use locally produced certificates and trophies in place of the DA Form 1119-1. Awards will be signed by the organization's leader and will include, at a minimum, the awardees' name and the contribution for which the award is given.

b. Command Impact Safety Awards. Impact awards support the safety strategy of the 8A to further mission readiness through risk reduction and management. Commanders are encouraged to develop and issue policies for Safety Impact Awards to promote safety awareness through on the spot recognition of safety related actions, which are beyond what is required of an individual or organization, and which would normally go unnoticed. Impact award items should convey safety information that supports the organization's safety mission, rather than organization logos or general organization slogans.

c. U.S. Army Aircrew Member Safety Awards. Commanders will develop procedures for recognizing aircrew members with at least 500 hours accident-free flight. Commanders are encouraged to request the 8A Aviation Mishap Prevention Award for aircrew members that achieve 5,000 hours of accident free flight.

d. Army Safety Excellence Streamer.

(1) Recipients. Table of organization and equipment or TDA detachments; company-sized units, battalions, or equivalent; installations and divisions are the recipients.

(2) Eligibility Requirements.

(a) Detachments/company-sized units that have completed 12 consecutive months without experiencing a Soldier/unit at fault Class A or B accident, 100% completion of RM training, and ARAP.

(b) Battalions, or equivalent, that have completed 12 consecutive months without experiencing a Soldier/unit at fault Class A or B accident, 100% completion of RM training, and ARAP.

(c) Brigades, or equivalent, that have completed 12 consecutive months without a Soldier/unit at fault Class A or B accident, 100% completion of RM training, and ARAP.

(d) Divisions and installations that have completed 12 consecutive months without a Soldier/unit at fault Class A or B accident, 100% completion of RM training, and ARAP.

(3) Award of the Army Safety Excellence Streamer. Award of the Army Safety Excellence Streamer is effective immediately for organizations meeting eligibility requirements. The streamer may be displayed by the organization for 1 year after the award of the streamer, at the expiration of which the unit must requalify and resubmit a request for the streamer under the eligibility criteria of paragraph 8-7d(2).

(4) Approval Authority. The O-6 or above level commanders of TOE or TDA organizations award the Army Safety Excellence Streamer to units under their command meeting eligibility criteria. This authority may not be further delegated lower than the O-6 level commander.

(5) Nominations. Nominations will be submitted through the unit's chain of command to the appropriate level of command for screening, verification, and approval.

(6) Judging. Each level of command must endorse the request and verify that the unit is eligible for the streamer.

(7) Award. The Army Safety Excellence Streamer will be the award.

(8) Compliance. Local safety offices are responsible for ensuring compliance with established eligibility and display criteria in conjunction with the conduct of SOH inspections.

(9) Oversight. The 8A Safety Office will verify compliance with eligibility and validate during command safety audits.

Chapter 9 Safety Training

9-1. Introduction

This chapter establishes the 8A safety training requirements for safety support during Army operations and is intended to reduce losses of manpower and equipment.

9-2. Safety Training Requirements

a. Commanders/Supervisors will conduct a safety briefing for all newly assigned personnel within 30 days of arrival. Material covered will include the individual's SOH rights and responsibilities, information on the hazards associated with his/her assignment, seasonal training for the upcoming season, Hazard Communications, and all annual training requirements for the assigned position.

b. Specialized on-the-job safety training of employees should be done by the supervisor. This training will include, but not be limited to, precautions to prevent injuries from hazardous machinery, equipment, dangerous chemicals, hazardous operations and required Protective Clothing and Equipment (PCE).

c. Leaders and managers are responsible for integrating RM into all Army processes and operations. SOH professionals will provide mishap risk management component of RM training, tools, and other related assistance.

9-3. Required Safety Training

All 8A Soldiers and civilians will be provided the training and education necessary to meet the safety requirements as outlined in appendix C of DA Pam 385-10, 29 CFR 1960, 29 CFR 1910, DODI 6055.01, [OSHA Safety and Health Training Guidelines for Federal Agencies](#), this Regulation, and other applicable Army publications. Training records shall be maintained for all safety training IAW paragraph 9-4 below.

a. Safety education and promotional materials such as posters, films, technical publications, pamphlets, incentive items, and related materials are proven cost-effective safety awareness tools and therefore will be budgeted for and used at all levels of the Command to promote safety.

b. Safety and Occupational Health Training. Supervisors shall provide appropriate safety and

health training for employees including specialized job safety and health training appropriate to the work performed by the employee, for example: clerical; printing; welding; crane operation; chemical analysis, and computer operations. Such training also shall inform employees of the unit's occupational safety and health program, with emphasis on the employees' rights and responsibilities. Appendix C of DA Pam 385-10 contains matrices that identify required/recommended safety training for employees, supervisors, employees working in specific environments, maintenance and facilities employees, and for emergency preparedness and response personnel. In addition to identifying the training required, the matrixes identify the frequency of training required.

c. Right to Know/Hazard Communication Training.

(1) Part I - Employee Overview Right to Know training will be completed for all Soldiers and Civilian employees within 30 days of arrival to their organization.

(2) Part II - Work Area Specific Right to Know Training must be completed prior to performing aircraft, vehicle, facility, or similar maintenance activities. Training records for both parts of training shall be maintained IAW paragraph 9-4 below.

d. Electrical Safety. Administrative procedures such as employee training provides additional measures for protection Soldiers and Civilians from electrical hazards. Commanders will ensure all Soldiers and civilians receive general electrical safety awareness training within 30 days of arrival to their organization. Electrical Safety Slide Packet is available at http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/safety/home/safety_training_resources.asp

e. Seasonal Safety Training. Seasonal safety training will be conducted IAW the following guidelines:

(1) Prior to 15 November Commanders will ensure all Soldiers, KATUSAs, and Civilians (US and KN) receive the following training:

(a) Cold weather identification and injury prevention classes. Commanders implement hands-on training on the proper use and care of equipment to ensure all personnel understand cold weather injury prevention and treatment techniques.

(b) Motor Vehicle and Pedestrian Safety. Road and weather conditions make travel extremely hazardous during the winter months in Korea. Leaders have a responsibility to ensure their personnel have the technical skills required to safely operate motor vehicles under cold weather conditions. The training/orientation program will include a review of Korea unique driving hazards, cellular phone use, winter driving safety, and seatbelt requirements.

(c) Fall and Winter Recreational Activities and Sports. Training includes the hazards from skiing, sledding, snowboarding, and ice-skating. Any other recreational topics not mentioned but are associated with the fall and winter activities and sports are included as a part of command initiative.

(d) Home Safety. Accidents and injuries often happen at home, and winter weather training includes an understanding of the importance of home safety, rehearsing emergency plans, and performing smoke and carbon monoxide detector function tests.

(2) Prior to 15 May Commanders will ensure all Soldiers, KATUSAs, and Civilians (US and KN) receive the following training:

(a) Hot weather identification and injury prevention classes. The proper use and care of equipment, ensuring all personnel understand hot weather injury prevention and treatment techniques. Implement hands-on training in the use of ice sheets.

(b) Motor Vehicle. Leaders are responsible for ensuring personnel have the technical skills required to safely operate motor vehicles under hot weather conditions. The training/orientation program will include a review of Korea unique driving hazards, particularly during the Monsoon season, cellular phone use, and seatbelt requirements.

(c) Spring and summer is the rainy season in Korea. In addition, commanders will review the garrison destructive weather plan and train Soldiers on their specific plan of action and the hazards associated with flooding.

f. Driver's Training. DODI 6055.04, AR 600-55, AR 385-10, USFK Reg 190-1, USFK Pam 385-2 and AK Reg 385-11 outline specific driver's training requirements. The following implements these requirements:

(1) All operators of emergency vehicles (e.g. police vehicles, wreckers, ambulances, and fire emergency response vehicles) will receive emergency vehicle operator training requirements as outlined in DoD 6055.06-M. Commands are responsible for providing this training as part of their motor vehicle driver's training program.

(2) Operators of Government-owned passenger vans (15-passenger or higher) will receive specialized training stressing the unique handling characteristics of these vehicles. All such training shall be at the Government's expense and shall include, at a minimum, training in proper vehicle loading, gross vehicle weight, weight balance, mismatched tires and tire pressures at variance with manufacturers' recommendations, tire blowouts, risk of rollover, tips for preventing rollover, and requirements for passengers to use safety belts at all times.

(3) All newly assigned military and civilian vehicle operators shall receive orientation on local driving conditions, laws, and regulations. This training is provided through Joint Knowledge Online (JKO) and personnel must conduct the following courses:

(a) U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) Driver's Licensing Course.

(b) USFK Drivers Licensing Exam.

(c) Operators must have a valid State or Host Nation License.

(4) Operators of motorcycles and mopeds shall receive training as outlined in USFK Regulation 190-1.

(5) Operators of Personal Transportation Devices (PTD) will follow rules and guidelines per USFK Regulation 190-1 and applicable Garrison/PMO guidance. See chapter 10, paragraph 10-7 for further guidance on PTDs, Motorized Devices and Bicycles.

(6) Commanders shall ensure training requirements for all other vehicles as defined in DODI 6055.04, AR 385-10, ATP 4-01.45 (FM 4-01.45), and other applicable Army and DOD publications are met.

g. RM Training. Commanders will ensure that 100% of assigned personnel of both military (US

and KATUSA) and DA civilian (US and KN) employees have completed the RM Basic Course. Newly assigned personnel must complete the training within 30 days of assignment. Commanders will also ensure that all assigned personnel are briefed on their units' RM procedures. Commanders will consider similar training for employees who may not be proficient in the English language.

h. Safety Manager Training. Full time and additional duty safety managers provide safety guidance and oversight of safety within their area(s) of responsibility. They advise their commander on safety issues and policy and have the staff function of ensuring that policy is implemented within the command. Due to the variety of functions that each safety professional may be required to perform, it is essential that they be knowledgeable in all aspects of safety, including changes in public law, and DOD/Army regulations in hazards and safe operations. Below is a list of training requirements:

(1) CP-12 Careerists and Interns. The USARPAC Safety Director is the ASCC CP-12 Career Program Manager for all CP-12 careerists and the 8A Safety Director is the DRU CP-12 Installation Career Program Director for Korea. The USARPAC Safety Director coordinates with the 8A Safety Director to ensure priorities in the KTO are addressed. In this capacity, the 8A Safety Director is responsible for the development of all CP-12 careerists and interns in theater. Army units in Korea that wish to hire a CP-12 Intern will coordinate with the 8A Safety Director prior to initiating any actions. The following requirements apply to all organizations that have CP-12 professionals on their staff:

(a) The 8A Safety Office will provide training and intern development guidance to organizations with CP-12 Interns.

(b) MSC Safety Directors with CP-12 careerists and interns will send a copy of their Individual Development Plan (IDP) to the 8A Command Safety Office.

(c) The Command Safety Office will develop a regional CP-12 training program with the assistance of the USARPAC CP-12 Career Manager and the Functional Career Manager (FCR) at the U.S. Army Combat Readiness/Safety Center. CP-12 professionals will be required to attend regional training if available. Order of training precedence is on-peninsula training, regional training, and off-peninsula training stateside.

(2) Additional Duty Safety Officer (ADSO) Personnel. All ADSOs will meet the following training requirements:

(a) Within 30 days after appointment, the individual must complete the online Additional Duty Safety Course. This course is available at:
<https://safety.army.mil/TRAININGCOURSES/OnlineTraining.aspx>.

(b) Within 3 months after appointment, the individual must complete a resident Additional Duty Safety Course/Collateral Safety Duty Course approved by 8A Command Safety Office.

i. Other safety training requirements:
<https://safety.army.mil/TRAININGCOURSES/OnlineTraining.aspx>.

(1) All Managers and Commanders must complete the online Managers Safety Course or Commanders Safety Course.

(2) Army civilian supervisors in the organization must complete the online Supervisor's Safety Course. Commanders should consider similar training for employees who may not be proficient in the English language.

(3) Non-supervisory civilian employees must complete the online Employee's Safety Course. Newly assigned employees must complete the training within 30 days of assignment. Commanders should consider translation or similar training for employees that may not be proficient in the English language.

j. Explosive Safety Training. Personnel involved in the transportation, handling, or management of explosives and ammunition shall meet training requirements outlined in chapter 5 and 8A ESMP IAW Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standards.

k. Other Safety training requirements are addressed in DA Pam 385-10, Appendix C.

9-4. Safety Training Record Keeping

Records for all safety training shall be maintained for each individual Soldier and civilian employee using the following guidelines:

a. Each unit shall maintain records for safety training of Soldiers in the Defense Training Management System. Soldier safety records will be inspected as part of CIP/ARIMS inspections.

b. Each unit shall maintain records for safety training of civilian employee using an approved electronic system or using a paper file system. Civilian safety training records will be inspected as part of CIP/ARMS inspections.

Chapter 10

Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents

10-1. Introduction

a. This chapter establishes requirements for traffic safety and loss prevention to reduce the risk of death or injury to 8A personnel from motor vehicle accidents. It also establishes requirements for motor vehicle accident prevention on Army installations and supplements public traffic safety law.

b. This chapter applies to all active duty Army military personnel at any time, on or off a DOD installation and all Army civilian personnel in a duty status, on or off a DOD installation; to all personnel (including contractor personnel) in a DOD owned motor vehicle; and to all persons (including contractor personnel) at any time on an Army installation.

10-2. Responsibilities

a. Commanders will:

(1) Enforce motor vehicle safety standards and guidelines outlined in AR 385-10, Chapter 11, AR 600-55, ATP 4-11, USFK Reg 190-1, and AK Reg 385-11, unless it is necessary to deviate from the same to accomplish the mission. Any deviations from established standards will be a conscious decision based on prudent RM principles. Specific control measures for any deviations will appear in plans, orders and/or Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet (DRAW).

(2) Cooperate with Korean authorities on traffic safety matters and are encouraged to include traffic safety on the agenda of Korean-American Friendship Council meetings.

(3) Ensure a bilingual statement of Victim Compensation Procedures are carried in the glove compartment of each US Government vehicle driven by Korean civilian employees.

(4) Ensure all drivers are trained IAW paragraph 9-3f of this regulation.

(5) Ensure drivers of single-vehicle missions are selected carefully IAW AR 600-55, AR 385-10, AK Reg 385-11, and ATP 4-11.

(6) Ensure tactical vehicle and convoy operations are conducted IAW AK Reg 385-11.

(7) Ensure drivers of Army emergency vehicles comply with USFK Regulation 190-1 and all local traffic laws governing operating speeds of such vehicles and traffic control devices on public roads.

(8) Local laws will govern use of sirens and rotating or flashing lights on public roads.

b. Supervisors of Army motor vehicle and Army combat vehicle operators shall:

(1) Ensure tactical vehicles operated by military personnel have a vehicle commander or senior occupant in the rank of Specialist (E-4) or above, in the vehicle during all operations. Exceptions are:

(a) A vehicle that is driven by a Specialist (E-4) or above.

(b) A vehicle driven by a Soldier specifically authorized as a single driver.

(2) Ensure vehicle operations are conducted IAW AR 600-55, AK Reg 385-11 and AR 385-10.

10-3. Use of Safety Equipment

a. Safety chains will be used, as well as tow bars, when towing vehicles on or off Army installations.

b. Delineator plates are required on all Army tactical vehicles before being allowed to dispatch, on or off installations.

c. Slow moving equipment (e.g., front-end loaders, road graders, crawler-type engineer equipment) traveling 25 mph or less will display the Triangular Symbol to alert trailing vehicles as required by the OSHA (29 CFR 1910.145). Contractor equipment in this category will also use the Triangle Symbol.

d. Commanders will ensure that "Fisheye" Mirrors are installed on the front right (passenger) side of vehicles and serviceable on all applicable tactical vehicles, e.g., FMTV and HEMTT series and above. Commanders will ensure presence and serviceability of all requisite mirrors. Ensure vehicles requiring either the "Spotter" or "Fisheye" mirror are not dispatched for on and off installation operations without the authorized "Spotter", or "Fisheye" installed.

e. The Driver and TC/VC will have road guard vest readily available in all tactical vehicles. For

further guidance, see AK Reg 385-11.

10-4. Movement of Personnel

a. The senior occupant of a vehicle is responsible for the safe operation of the vehicle, to include:

(1) Complying with local traffic laws and posted speed limits.

(2) Not exceeding the authorized seating capacity of the vehicle. The passenger carrying capacities listed below (table 10-1) are for normal passenger carrying operations, and consistent with safety policies and design features of the vehicles. The passenger capacities apply only when the vehicle is properly equipped with fixed seats. The maximum number of passengers authorized and the maximum speed limit will be stenciled on the dashboard of tactical vehicles. The following is derived from TB 9-639; Passenger-carrying capacity of Tactical and Administrative Vehicles commonly used to Transport Personnel.

Table 10-1 Vehicle Passenger Capacity	
Vehicle	Passenger Capacity
2 ½-Ton Cargo Truck (M1078)	14
5-Ton Cargo Truck (M1083)	16
5-Ton Extended Cargo Body Truck (M1085)	20
1 ¼ -Ton HMMWV Troop Carrier (M977)	08
GSA Cargo Truck W/ stakes or sideboards, along with a fully enclosed cargo canvas that is fully secured.	14
Note. The passenger capacity does not include the operating crew. Refer to the operator's Manual for vehicles not listed above.	

(3) Ensuring all vehicle occupants wear available restraint devices.

(4) Senior occupant is responsible for safe transport of personnel. They will provide a safety brief to all passengers on movement and rollover procedures. Troop strap must be utilized when moving personnel.

(5) Assisting the driver in such vehicle operations as backing and alerting the driver to hidden obstacles and hazards.

(6) When passengers and cargo are transported in the same vehicle, they must be separated and cargo must be secured with tie-down devices.

b. Commanders will use TC 21-305-20 and TB 9-639, Passenger-Carrying Capacity of Tactical and Administrative Vehicles Commonly Used to Transport Personnel, for guidance on troop carrying capacities of vehicles.

10-5. Ground Guides

a. Ground guides will be properly trained IAW FM 21-60, TC 21-305-20, and TC 21-306. In addition to requirements outlined in AR 385-10, ground guides will be used for all

front-end loader refuse-type vehicles in housing areas. Each vehicle will have an audible backup alarm. Ground guides will not stand between the vehicle and another object, as an inadvertent engine surge or momentary loss of vehicle control could result in injury or death.

b. Ground guides involved in railhead, port, or cargo operations will be conspicuous marked by lighting or color that as minimum meets ANSI 107-2010, Class 2 specifications.

10-6. Tactical Vehicle Operations

a. Drivers training, for operators of tactical vehicles will be tailored to teach specific drivers skills needed for vehicle operation in a field environment and shall be trained to the standards outlined in the current Training Circular applicable to the vehicle. Training will comply with all regulatory guidance found in DODI 6055.04, AR 600-55, AR 385-10, USFK Reg 190-1, AK Reg 385-11, and this regulation. Commanders will:

(1) Evaluate their Driver's Training Program, to include driver and TC/VC responsibilities and visibility limitations with all vehicles assigned.

(2) The Driver and TC/VC will have road guard vest readily available in all tactical vehicles. For further guidance see AK Reg 385-11.

(3) Commanders (O-3 and above) will ensure a DD Form 2977 (Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet (DRAW)) is properly filled out accordingly, mission specific, for all tactical/track vehicles that are dispatched. One DRAW can be utilized for all vehicles within the convoy if for a specific or similar mission.

b. Night Operations.

(1) Personnel operating a motor vehicle, while wearing night vision devices (NVDs), will be trained and tested in the use and operation of such devices. This training will be recorded in the individual's drivers training records.

(2) Permanent mounting of cloth or any device over the headlights of tactical vehicles is prohibited. Temporary covers may be used if removed prior to driving on public roads or on military roads frequently accessed by privately owned vehicles.

c. Tracked Vehicles: Vehicle hatches will be secured using an approved locking pin or latching device at all times. Loading ramps WILL NOT be locked. Track Commanders will inspect safety pins daily for serviceability and security. Vehicles with broken hatch pins or locking devices WILL NOT be operated until proper repairs have been made. Tracked vehicles WILL NOT be operated when the vehicle intercom system is inoperative. "Circle X" by the Commander is not authorized.

d. Vehicle Cargo: No vehicle will be driven when cargo extends beyond the width of the cargo bed; no vehicle will be driven when cargo overhangs the rear more than one-tenth of the total length of the vehicle.

Note. Exceptions are military-unique vehicles such as heavy equipment, tanks, cargo carriers, etc. Cargo extending beyond the rear of a vehicle, within the limit cited in 10-6a above, will carry a red light or reflector secured at or near the end of the projection during darkness or whenever atmospheric conditions are such that it is necessary to ensure visibility. At all other times, a red flag

not less than 12 inches by 20 inches (30 cm by 50 cm) will be secured at or near the end of the projecting cargo.

e. Senior Occupants will:

(1) Be responsible for the safe operation of the vehicle according to DODI 6055.04, AR 600-55, AR 385-10, AK Reg 385-11 and this regulation.

(2) Ensure that vehicles have load plans and that all items are properly secured to prevent loads from shifting during movement or falling off/out of vehicles.

(3) Assist the driver in recognizing unsafe conditions/situations and ensure deficiencies are made before resumption of operation.

(4) Brief crews on the potential for rollovers and rear-end convoy collisions during period of limited visibility.

(5) Ensure that vehicle chock blocks are available and used when parking on inclines, loading/unloading cargo, and performing maintenance.

(6) Rehearse crew rollover drills.

(7) Establish and enforce safe speed limits for various road and environmental conditions.

(8) Refer to AK Regulation 385-11 for TC/VC criteria, responsibilities, and training.

f. Safety Equipment.

(1) Eye protection (ANSI Safety Code Z87.1 approved safety goggles or spectacles with side shields) will be worn by VCs, drivers, and assistant drivers of combat or tactical vehicles, when exposed to hazards outside the vehicle, except when protected by a windshield.

(2) Head protection (ACH or hardhat) will be worn by all personnel operating or riding as a passenger in Army tactical vehicles.

(3) Army motor vehicles, except non-tactical vehicles, will be equipped with properly sized chock blocks for use when parked on sloping terrain, while maintenance is being performed, when a vehicle is parked and a trailer is attached, or anytime while loading or unloading personnel and equipment.

(4) All AMVs operating over public roads will be equipped with highway warning triangles. Vehicles carrying flammable or explosive materials will not use or carry flares.

(5) Convoy signs, as well as rotating or flashing amber warning light system (RAWLS), will be used for the first and last vehicle in a convoy. All oversized or overweight Army Combat Vehicles (ACV) will have a RAWLS or a strobe light warning system.

10-7. Motorized Devices (Personal Transportation Devices (PTDs)) and Bicycle Safety

a. This paragraph establishes "Rules of the Road" in order to prohibit the use of powered and non-powered Scooters (e-Scooters), Mopeds, Skateboards, Segways, Mini-Segways, Roller Skates, In-Line Skates, Balance/Hover Boards and other similar equipment not meeting

Department of Transportation (DOT) motor vehicle standards for public roadways on garrison/installation roads unless specifically authorized by location in the garrison/installation traffic codes. Operations of these devices will be IAW DODI 6055.04, AR 190-5, AR 385-10, USFK Reg 190-1, USFK Reg 385-2, and this regulation, including Appendix G. See these regulations for further guidance.

b. PTDs are defined as any mode of transportation not registered and insured as a motor vehicle. This definition includes motorized or non-motorized single or multiple wheeled vehicles. Examples include and are not limited to: electric or motorized bicycles, powered or non-powered scooters, roller skates or in-line skates, balance/hover boards, segways, mini-segways, skateboards, play vehicles, and other similar equipment not meeting DOT standards. PTDs are subject to the same rules of the road as a bicycle.

c. Definitions.

(1) **Motor Scooter.** A motor vehicle with motive power having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground and having an engine size less than or equal to 125 cubic centimeters and capable of exceeding speeds of 60 kilometers per hour (kph) or greater on level ground.

(2) **PTDs.** Defined as those vehicles designed to transport personnel but not registered as a motor vehicle, motorcycle, or motor scooter that propels the device at a maximum speed of not more than 60 kph on level ground. These devices include powered electric or motorized transportation devices such as Segway, Mini-Segway, powered electric or motorized stand-up scooter, powered electric or motorized bicycles, and other powered electric or motorized vehicles upon or by which any person may be transported and used on a USFK or Korean roadway, bike lane, or bike path.

(3) **Bicycle.** Any two wheel device having operative capability by human propulsion (pedals). Device may or may not include a powered electric or internal combustion motor that propels the device at a maximum of not more than 60 kph on level ground.

(4) **Play Vehicle.** A motorized or non-motorized unicycles/monocycles (Ryono, Airwheel or Mobbo), powered or motorized skateboards, hoverboards, and other powered or motorized devices not equipped with a hand-operated steering device. Other items include but are not limited to motorized small scale vehicles designed to transport children, be operated by children, or to be remotely controlled by another person, motorized and non-motorized roller blades, roller skates, shoes with retractable wheels, and children's bicycles, tricycles, and Big Wheels not intended for use on public roadways. Play vehicles may not exceed 20 kph. Play vehicles are intended for use on sidewalks and are not authorized for use on any public roadways (or bike lanes) located on or off U.S. military installations.

(5) **PTD Course.** There is an 8A approved course which is designed to familiarize operators on the proper use of PTDs. This course covers rules of the road, basic fundamentals, physical and mental skills, risk mitigation, and special riding situations. This course is provided by the 8A Master Driver.

d. Requirements.

(1) Motor Scooters.

(a) Must have a valid U.S. Driver's License.

- (b) Must meet the requirements to obtain a USFK Form 134EK.
- (c) Must have insurance.
- (d) Must have a passable safety inspection.
- (e) Must be registered and have a license plate.
- (f) Must have taken an approved MSF course.
- (g) Must follow same PPE requirements as a motorcycle.
- (h) Must follow all motor vehicle laws and drive on public roads.

(2) PTDs.

- (a) Must have a USFK Form 134EK "PTD use only." A regular USFK Form 134EK will supersede the "PTD use only" license.
- (b) Must be registered.
- (c) Must wear a helmet properly fastened under the chin (no patrol cap).
- (d) Must have reflective belt/vest and operating lights, if operated during hours of darkness or limited visibility.

Note. A U.S. Driver's License is not required to operate a PTD. Prior to obtaining a PTD License, military personnel need AK Form 385-2-E signed by an authorized representative, i.e. Commander, Master Driver, etc. An example is located on the 8A G1 Publications Website at: <https://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/g1/forms-archives.asp>. Hard copies are also provided at USFK approved licensing offices.

(3) Bicycles.

- (a) Must be registered.
- (b) Must wear a helmet properly fastened under the chin (no patrol cap).
- (c) Must have reflective belt/vest and operating lights, if operated during hours of darkness or limited visibility.

(4) Play Vehicles.

- (a) Must wear a helmet properly fastened under the chin (no patrol cap).
- (b) Follow installation policies for authorized areas of usage.

(5) Mandatory Compliance.

(a) Operators of all listed devices (except play vehicles) will be subject to the same laws and regulations as those operating motor vehicles. Operators will:

- Use PPE as required; may be stopped, and prohibited from using the device, until compliance with PPE requirements are met.

- Register their device within 10 days of purchase. Provide proof of ownership with a USFK Installation Pass and ID Office and obtain a registration decal.

- Not utilize or operate device on any sidewalk.

- Not use cellular telephone devices while operating.

- Not use headphones or earbuds.

- Not carry articles or packages that prevent them from effective use of both hands to control the device.

- Not operate the device in an area prohibited for vehicle operation, while unit physical fitness training is being conducted.

- Not operate the device during hours of darkness or limited visibility, unless the device is equipped with operational headlights and taillights.

- Obey the same speed limits as those of any motor vehicle operated on the same roadway.

- Stop and not pass when a bus is discharging or picking up passengers.

- Operate the device with both hands on the respective steering device.

- Yield the right of way to any pedestrian in a crosswalk or parking area.

- Ride in single file, not more than one abreast.

- Be subject to the same rules of the road for all motor vehicles concerning the passing of military formations conducting unit physical fitness formations.

(b) Operators of Motorized Devices, PTDs and Bicycles will utilize the priority paths of travel below in the following order:

- Bike paths.

- Designated roadway bike lanes.

- Roadways without bike lanes.

Note. Whenever a usable bike path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway, operators will use the path and not the roadway. When bike paths or bike lanes are not available, operators of Motorized Devices, Bicycles or PTDs will ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practical and will exercise due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.

(c) Park or secure the device in bicycle racks, not in parking spaces for vehicles or motorcycles/motor scooters.

(d) Signal turn and stop intentions with standard hand and arm signals.

(e) Walk the device when crossing a roadway at any marked crosswalk or operate with the flow of traffic.

(f) Play Vehicle (variants):

- Electronically propelled or motorized single wheeled, non-steering vehicles (unicycles), motorized skateboards, and motorized hover boards, will not be operated on any public roadway or parking lots. See installation specific guidance on motorized skateboards and motorized hover boards for sidewalk use.
- Self-propelled (by foot) skateboards and hover boards may be utilized on sidewalks, so long as it is safe to do so and does not impede or endanger pedestrians.
- All personnel operating any of the following devices, found violating the provisions listed in USFK Regulation 190-1 may be cited via DD Form 1408, Armed Forces Traffic Ticket. Violation tickets may only be issued by US Military Law Enforcement Personnel and will be processed in the issuing police agencies respective military component Police Reporting System (ALERTS, SFMIS or CLEOC). Tickets will accrue the same traffic points as prescribed in USFK Regulation 190-1. Violation of one 134EK does not automatically suspend PTD use only if individual has both licenses. Suspension and revocation authorities reviewing for cause suspensions or revocations of USFK Form 134EK licenses should also consider revoking a USFK Form 134EK 'PTD Use Only' license in circumstances where the licensee in question has obtained both licenses.
- Operators of bicycles or PTDs will not use mobile phones or wear listening devices that impede hearing and the detection of impending danger.
- Operators of bicycles or PTDs will obey the same rules of the road for all motor vehicles.

(g) Training.

- Newcomer Safety Orientation Courses will include the rules listed in this policy into their local orientation training to ensure the widest release of this information to all Eighth Army personnel.
- PTDs will be tracked through the unit's Master Driver or identified representative. Once identified, formalized training (2-4 hours) will be conducted; consisting of classroom or one-on-one training/orientation and check on learning. Operators will have no more than 30 days of the time of purchase to receive the training. Training material can be found at the following website: <https://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/safety/index.asp>.
- All personnel operating these devices must be properly trained and licensed.
- MSC Master Drivers are responsible for tracking and training personnel that operate PTDs within their organization. At a minimum, a ledger needs to be maintained with the

following information; Rank, Name, USFK License (PTD), Registration Decal, Training, Model Type. A sign-in roster will be maintained for every class given. They need to ensure that the information is posted and that it is part of their organization in-processing.

e. 8A Command Inspection Program. Motorized Devices, Bicycles, and PTD Program compliance are incorporated into the annual 8A SAV/CIP program checklist with the 8A Command Safety Office.

10-8. Motorcycle Safety

a. Operators of motorcycles and mopeds will comply with Highway Safety Program Standards (HSPS), AR 385-10, paragraph 11-9 and USFK Regulation 190-1.

b. Commanders will ensure that motorcycle riders complete the following training:

(1) Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) Basic Rider Course (BRC) or stat approved curriculum for motorcycle operator's safety training prior to operating a motorcycle.

(2) Within 12 months of completing the BRC, Soldiers must compete either the Experienced Rider Course (ERC)/BRC-II or the Military Sport-bike Riders Course (MSRC/ARC, depending on the type of motorcycle operated.

(3) Soldiers deployed more than 180 days will complete motorcycle refresher training (MRT) before they are authorized to ride on or off military installations.

(4) Soldiers can sign up for applicable MSF courses at no cost using the following link: https://imc.army.mil/airs/usg_disclaimer.aspx

c. Commanders with motorcycle riders will have a Motorcycle Mentorship Program (MMP) at the battalion level and above. The MMP will incorporate a command directed recurring training program and related activities for riders of all skill levels. Units will maintain written copies of the MMPs. Information for establishing the unit MMP is available at <https://safety.army.mil/OFF-DUTY/PMV-2-Motorcycles/Motorcycle-Mentorship-Program-MMP>.

10-9. Remedial Driver's Training Program for Non-Tactical Vehicle Operations

a. Military Members, Government Civilian (GS) and assigned Contractors involved in an "at-fault" accident involving Non-Tactical Vehicles (NTVs) will complete the 40-hour Remedial Driver's Training Course before operating another NTV.

b. See Appendix F for Program of Instruction (POI), Course Schedule, and Driving Course Layout.

Chapter 11 Safety in Tactical Operations

11-1. Responsibilities

Commanders will:

a. Appoint a safety officer at all levels through company/separate detachment as outlined in AR 385-10.

b. Integrate risk management into published OPORDs and OPLANS to ensure a comprehensive, effective safety measures are programmed for personnel and equipment involved in the operation.

c. Develop a personnel rest policy which supports mission accomplishment, conserves training resources, and reduces fatigue.

d. Ensure pre-deployment safety training has been conducted, addressing the following topics, if applicable:

- (1) RM Procedures.
- (2) Fratricide Prevention.
- (3) Motor Vehicle Accident Prevention.
- (4) Environmental Safety.
- (5) Cold or Hot Weather Injury Prevention.
- (6) Fire Safety.
- (7) Night Operations.
- (8) Munitions Safety.
- (9) Radiation Safety.
- (10) Weapons Safety/Security.
- (11) Heaters Operations.
- (12) Convoy Operations.
- (13) Explosive/Ammunition Handling.
- (14) Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) Awareness.
- (15) Hemorrhagic Fever and Malaria Precautions.
- (16) Water survival/non-swimmer training.
- (17) Fatigue.

e. Document hazards encountered and controls used to abate the hazards in the mission AAR. Include how safety planning could improve and better serve the mission.

11-2. Environmental Hazards

Environmental injuries and illnesses are preventable. Due to our geographical location, we find ourselves operating in extreme environments. Proper training and preparation of personnel in the environment in which they will be conducting operations is essential to avoiding injury and illness.

While mission requirements will dictate unit policies, commanders must evaluate the effects of environmental hazards on their ability to complete the mission.

a. The following hazards must be assessed using the RM process and appropriate methods taken to minimize risks:

- (1) Hot and cold temperatures.
- (2) Disease vectors.
- (3) Contaminated food and water.
- (4) Poor air quality.

b. Commanders will:

(1) Ensure unit personnel receive seasonal training as a part of this Injury Preventive Program.

(2) Ensure bivouac, maintenance, assembly areas, and aircraft or vehicle parking is not located in low areas (river/stream beds) when there is threat of rain, especially during the Monsoon season.

(3) Ensure plans are developed to protect personnel and equipment when severe weather is forecast.

(4) Ensure only authorized heating devices are used and operated by licensed individuals.

11-3. Field Site Surveys

Commanders/Leaders will:

a. Conduct an inspection and prepare a risk assessment of the tactical assembly area, analyze the risks, and assign action officers to correct unsafe conditions within the first 24 hours of the operation.

b. Ensure hazards are reduced to the lowest risk level possible and completed actions are forwarded and recorded by the Safety Officer.

c. Maintain results of surveys for AAR purposes.

11-4. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

a. Leaders will ensure personnel are provided proper and serviceable protective equipment for protection of eyes, hands, feet, head, and hearing that is appropriate for the task/operation.

b. The appropriate eye protection will be worn by personnel, who handle POL products and pyrotechnics, during maintenance of equipment, or when striking metal against metal. Additionally, safety glasses and helmet will be worn during the installation/removal of the OE 254 or similar antennas.

c. Leather protective gloves and Kevlar Helmet (or similar head protection) shall be worn by all personnel during the assembly and erection of camouflage systems and tents.

11-5. Bivouac Areas

Many accidents occur in bivouac areas (especially at night) and most are due to violation of existing standards and complacency. Commanders must enforce discipline in bivouac areas to minimize accidents and provide procedures for:

- a. Site Selection.
- b. Camouflage.
- c. Dismount Points.
- d. Field Sanitation.
- e. Generator Emplacement and Use.
- f. Field Mess Operations.
- g. Storage of Flammables and Hazardous Materials.
- h. Fire Safety.
- i. Grounding of Equipment.
- j. Restriction/Control of Motor Vehicles.
- k. Evacuation Plans for Natural Disasters.

11-6. Life Support Areas (LSAs)

To minimize the hazards associated with Soldiers being run over while sleeping; units will implement the following procedures:

- a. Leaders will establish safe sleeping areas that are clearly marked and protected from vehicle movement hazards.
- b. Personnel will not sleep in, around, or under vehicles or equipment.
- c. Drivers will conduct a 360-degree walk around inspection prior to vehicle movement and use ground guides to ensure personnel are not sleeping or lying under or around vehicles.

11-7. Fire Safety

Commanders will:

- a. Ensure fire preventative measures are established for tactical assembly areas.
- b. Ensure personnel are briefed on actions to be taken at the first sign of fire, alert and evacuation procedures of personnel, and firefighting capabilities and limitations.
- c. Ensure leaders develop and implement a fire protection plan for sleeping areas.

11-8. Explosives, Ammunition, and Simulator Hazards

Commanders must develop strict accountability procedures for units using these devices.

Procedures will be consistent with applicable Army regulations for storage and handling of ammunition. Soldiers involved in handling ammunition will be thoroughly trained on the safe handling of ammunition and accountability procedures. Follow these rules for safe handling:

- a. No explosives, ammunition (including blanks), or simulators will be stored in bulk any closer than 400 meters from bivouac areas, command posts, and similar locations occupied by personnel.
- b. Do not disturb any unexploded ordinances (UXOs). The UXO shall not be moved, unless EOD or other technically qualified personnel (UXO-qualified personnel specifically authorized by the Army) determine that the risks associated with movement are acceptable. Warn others and notify Range Control or MP (depends upon where UXO is located) and they will notify EOD.
- c. Do not remove explosive powder from pyrotechnics or blank ammunition.
- d. Comply with all directions and safety warnings printed on all pyrotechnics devices and blank ammunition.
- e. Only properly trained Soldiers will handle and set up simulators, booby traps, mines, etc.
- f. No explosives, including simulators that failed to function as designed, will be touched, picked up, or removed from downrange. Only EOD personnel are authorized into the impact area to render safe the DUD munitions or simulators.

11-9. Tactical Pre-Accident Planning

All units shall develop a Tactical Pre-Accident Plan specific to the tactical field operation and location(s). At a minimum, the plan must include the following information:

- a. Accident reporting policies and procedures.
- b. Medical concept of support.
- c. Air and Ground MEDEVAC Procedures.

(1) Ground evacuation procedures (Ambulance).

(a) Ground evacuation of patients from forward/training areas will be used whenever possible unless the medical attendant providing treatment for the patient determines otherwise. Any vehicle may be used for evacuation in the absence of a field ambulance. Consideration must be given to the size of the field ambulance in regards to emergency department receiving bays and the requirement to still follow traffic laws unlike civilian ambulances.

(b) Medics must have a hard-copy and digital route map (GPS or Cell Phone Map) showing locations of local hospitals.

(c) Medics will recon routes from forward/training area locations to Aid Station and rehearse evacuation procedures when tactically feasible.

(2) Aero Medical Evacuation. Requests for Aero Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) will be conducted IAW USFK Reg 95-4.

11-10. Tactical Water Operations

Commanders of units conducting water operations will develop and implement SOPs and

advanced training for vehicle swimming, fording operations, and stream crossings as outlined below:

a. Vehicle Swimming/Fording Operations. Commanders will ensure that all river crossing operations comply with FM 3-90.12.

b. Personnel Stream Crossings.

(1) The following procedures apply for personnel crossing streams where the current or depth of stream presents a possible drowning hazard:

(a) Identify the weak and the non-swimmers before the training. Weak and non-swimmers should be placed between strong swimmers for the water crossings.

(b) Select a strong swimmer as the lead person to cross the body of water.

(c) Place a cross-stream safety line of buoyant (3/ 8" or 1/2") material downstream positioned downstream from the crossing site.

(d) Position a rescue boat equipped with life ring safety line and boat hook that is operated by two qualified lifeguards or strong swimmers (capable of saving possible drowning victims). In addition, the rescue boat shall be anchored when necessary due to width or current of stream.

(e) Limit non-buoyant loads to be carried on the person during crossing to 25 pounds and sling over only one shoulder during the actual crossing. Push or pull heavier loads across on lines and buoyant material.

(2) Due to the complexity of Army watercraft operations, Army marine units should refer to applicable Army and Coast Guard publications for safety criteria.

c. During collective or advanced training, commanders may modify these standards based upon an analysis of potential risk and the importance of the mission. Commanders in the grade of O-6 and above must approve deviations from standards.

Chapter 12

Safe Cargo Operations

12-1. Introduction

This chapter establishes safety requirements for cargo operations by all transport modes for 8A.

12-2. General

a. Cargo preparation operators and cargo loading operators will be trained IAW standards outlined in chapter 14 of AR 385-10.

b. Personnel assigned to operate vehicles and material-handling equipment shall be trained, licensed and experienced.

c. Commanders do not have the authority to assume risks when dealing with statutory requirements concerning vehicle loads, especially concerning hazardous materials. An exemption

or competent authority approval must be obtained prior to using alternative procedures.

d. A vehicle driver has the authority to refuse a load that he believes violates any safety provision for which he may be held liable for during the journey.

e. Assistance:

(1) The SDDC provides guidance publications supporting cargo loading at <https://www.sddc.army.mil/sites/TEA/Pages/default.aspx>.

(2) The Defense Ammunition Center provides certification training and computer-based HAZMAT familiarization training at <http://www.dactces.org/>.

(3) Hazardous Material Transportation Course (Ammo 62) is required for all personnel transporting hazardous cargo IAW 49 CFR.

12-3. Railhead and Port Operations

a. Specific Operations. Commanders and leaders planning or conducting these operations will use the information in DA Pam 385-30 to help them assess hazards and risks.

b. Simultaneous Operations. Many of these operations require maneuvering in tight spaces with multiple simultaneous operations in the immediate vicinity. Personnel assigned to operate vehicles and materials handling equipment will be trained, licensed, and experienced. Ground guides will be used and will be conspicuous by illumination device of high visibility clothing.

c. Railhead Operations.

(1) A railhead safety officer and safety NCO will be appointed.

(2) Commanders shall implement a railhead certification program for units assigned to rail loading operations, with assistance of local movement control or rail personnel.

(3) Prior to all railhead operations, personnel will be briefed on safe operations, required PPE and locations of all electrified overhead hazards.

d. Port Operations.

(1) A port operations safety officer and safety NCO will be appointed.

(2) Personnel involved in port operations shall be trained in their respective duties and the hazards involved in the operating area.

e. Supercargo and escort operations shall be conducted IAW MSC-K, 8A and chapter 14 of AR 385-10.

(1) Escorts will be designated on orders to accompany, supervise, maintain and guard unit equipment.

(2) Escorts will be briefed concerning specific rail hazards.

(3) Escorts carrying weapons will be briefed on specific rules of engagement and operate

in accordance with the SOFA agreement.

12-4. Ammunition and Explosives Transport Requirements

Transport of Ammunition and explosives will be conducted IAW 49 CFR. All operators will maintain certification in hazardous materials transportation.

a. Vehicles must either be a completely enclosed van type or be equipped with side stakes with the cargo protected by a tarpaulin or canvas top that completely covers the load.

b. Vehicles will be free of any mechanical or electrical defects as stated IAW DD Form 626, Ammunition Transportation Vehicle Inspection Checklist.

c. Cargo must be secured against movement in any direction. Any projecting munitions (e.g. HEAT, missiles, rockets, etc.) will have its warhead pointed away from the driver section.

d. No passengers will ride in the cargo area.

e. Army vehicles transporting ammunition or explosives will be equipped with at least two class 2-A 10BC or equivalent fire extinguishers.

f. Vehicle will be placarded on all four sides. Placards will be appropriate for the Class of A&E to be transported.

g. Vehicle engine will be turned off, brakes will be set, and at least one wheel chocked during all loading, unloading, and tie down operations

Chapter 13

Aviation Accident Prevention Program

13-1. Introduction

This chapter establishes the safety component of protecting the force as an integral part of Army aviation training and operations. It provides responsibilities, policies, and duties for the integration of safety and RM into existing command processes and IAW ATP 5-19 and DA Pam 385-90.

13-2. General

Aviation accident prevention is an integral part of the 8A Safety Program. This program applies to all 8A aviation unit operations, personnel, contractors, and Department of the Army civilians operating and/or maintaining 8A aircraft. IAW Secretary of the Army Directive 2018-07-13, Prioritizing Efforts-Readiness and Lethality Update 13, dated 4 September 2018, Army Aviation Units are not required to have an officer or noncommissioned officer for Foreign Object Damage (FOD) prevention. They may delegate responsibility to implement a program for FOD prevention to the unit's Aviation Safety Officer (ASO).

13-3. Operational Hazard Reporting (OHR)

OHRs will be completed and submitted IAW chapter 15 of AR 385-10, DA Pam 385-90. OHRs will be forwarded to the 8A Command Safety Office (EASF). Aviation Safety Manager's will report OHR's whenever they involve:

a. Aircraft or operations involving units outside 8A chain of command.

b. Aircraft from other services.

- c. ROK aircraft, both military and civilian.

13-4. Pre-Accident Plans

- a. Commanders with supporting aviation assets will develop an effective pre-accident plan to be used in case of an aircraft or ground accident in garrison and tactical field environments.
- b. Airfield/heliport Managers will maintain a current pre-accident plan, including a plan for accidents reported from a location outside of the airfield confines.
- c. Each aviation unit down to company level will develop a pre-accident plan for tactical and gunnery exercises. The pre-accident plan will be exercised on the first day of deployment.
- d. Pre-Accident plans will be tested at least quarterly and Aviation Safety Officers will maintain a record of exercise performance and AAR comments. Written reports will be sent to appropriate agencies (examples: Fire Department, MPs, EMS) and file copies will be maintained for one year.

13-5. Airfield and Heliport Waiver

All airfield, heliport, and helipad construction or modifications will be planned and designed IAW UFC-3-260-01. Helipads/heliports and airfields planning new construction or modifications that do not meet the guidelines set forth in UFC 3-260-01 will require a request for waiver. The organization having operational control of a fixed facility will initiate a waiver review through the appropriate USAG agency.

13-6. Helipad and Helicopter Landing Zone/Tactical Site Surveys

- a. The Director of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security (DPTMS) is the management authority for all helipads documented on the U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Real Property Inventory List (RPIL). In cases where a mission command desires to have operational authority for specific helipads, a Letter of Agreement (LOA) or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) will be prepared and signed by both commands specifying responsible unit or organization to conduct surveys/inspections. Mission commands will provide a copy of all signed LOA's or MOA's to 8A G3 Aviation and 8A Aviation Safety Manager at indopacom.yongsan.8-army.list.8a-safety-office@mail.mil. The owning Garrison will retain responsibility for maintenance of all helipads listed on their USAG RPIL.
- b. Airfield Safety Officers (AFSO) will be responsible for conducting periodic inspections of all Helipads listed on the USAG RPIL. Garrisons without an assigned AFSO will designate a responsible individual in writing to conduct the inspections. The designated individual should be knowledgeable of UFC requirements and local area flight procedures. USAG Commanders should include a Safety Officer and representatives from DPW, DPTMS and DES to be present and participate in Helipad and Helicopter Landing Sites inspections.
- c. Helipads and Helicopter Landing Sites that are not physically located on a U.S. Army Airfield or Heliport will be inspected/surveyed every six months at a minimum. Helipads that are located on U.S. Army Airfields or Heliports having a full-time manager and staff are excluded from this requirement.
- d. Helipads and Helicopter Landing Sites not listed on the USAG RPIL, will fall under mission command authority for operations, surveys and inspections. Mission units are required to report any procedural changes to the landing sites or newly identified hazards to 8A G3 Aviation and 8A Aviation Safety Manager.

e. Mission units will discuss the status of helipad and helicopter landing site inspections within their area of responsibility during each aviation safety council.

f. All Helipads and Helicopter Landing Sites will be inspected prior to initial use and every six months thereafter using the AK Form 146-E, Survey of Helicopter Landing Areas and Appendix C for annual helipad inspection. Additionally, a risk assessment must be completed by the ASO. Digital copies of the completed AK Form 146-E for each Helipad or Landing Site and risk assessment worksheets will be maintained IAW local Brigade/Organization Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Copies of both completed documents and the SOPs will be forwarded to 8A Aviation Safety Manager at: usarmy.humphreys.8-army.list.8a-safety-office@mail.mil.

g. The 8A Aviation Safety Manager will post all completed surveys in "TACSAF - Manage-It Aviation".

13-7. Elevated and Rooftop Helipads/Heliports

Elevated and rooftop helipads/heliports will be surveyed by both an ASO and a Certified Structural Engineer using USARMY Corps of Engineers ETL 1110-3-511 change to UFC 3-260-01 prior to use. The ASO with support from the Structural Engineer will complete a risk assessment of these helipads/heliports and provide digital copies to the 8A Aviation Safety Manager at the email address provide in paragraph 13-6 f above.

13-8. Aviation Accidents

Commanders will:

a. Conduct an immediate stand down of a unit/organization any time a Class A, B, and select Class C accidents, other serious incident, occurs to prevent other serious incidents. Notification is required to the 8A Watch/Command Operations Center utilizing Serious Incident Report (SIR) format. Notification is also required to the 8A Command Safety Office group e-mail at: usarmy.humphreys.8-army.list.8a-safety-office@mail.mil. Additionally, MSC Commanders will follow accident notification procedures outlined in Chapter 3 of this regulation.

(1) This stand down has no specific period and its purpose is to present to all unit members those known facts about the accident, and provide time for checking all aircraft in the unit for faults, which may be germane to the accident.

(2) During the stand-down, an internal review of procedures will be conducted to preclude further accidents.

b. The 8A unit/command sustaining or having the most involvement with an accident will fund all support costs associated with the accident investigation board, other than those funded by the United States Army Combat Readiness Center (USACRC).

13-9. Aviation Safety Council

Aviation safety councils will be decentralized down to the MSC level, specifically 2ID, 501st MI, and USAG- Humphreys Airfield. These organizations are responsible for conducting quarterly Aviation safety councils and providing the council minutes to 8A safety office NLT 30 days following the council.

Chapter 14

Occupational Safety and Health Program and Industrial Operations

14-1. Introduction

This chapter prescribes policy and responsibilities for implementation of the OSHA program. This chapter also implements Army Safety Program Industrial Operations requirements. 8A industrial operations comprise activities that contribute to the logistical support of Army equipment and weapon systems.

14-2. Policy

a. OSHA programs and national consensus standards shall be applicable to and integrated into all 8A operations and workplaces. Adherence to all standards are mandatory during peacetime when practicable during times of war.

b. Military and Army civilian officials at each management level shall promote strong safety programs, safe working conditions, and safe performance to prevent accidents, injuries, and occupational illnesses.

c. 8A organizations shall adequately fund their safety program to ensure effective implementation to reduce accidental losses in all workplace operations.

d. All personnel shall be trained on all aspects of the 8A and the Army SOH Programs as it applies to their workplace and activities.

e. Commanders shall post DD Form 2272 (Department of Defense Safety and Occupational Health Protection Program) and/or equivalent posters in all workplaces. OSHA Job Safety and Health "It's the Law" posters will be placed in workplaces that employ US contractors.

f. All workplace hazards shall be addressed IAW the hazard control guidance.

g. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring all personnel are aware of the hazards in the workplace, trained to level of work to be completed and knowledgeable of the workplace SOP.

14-3. Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs)

a. Each 8A MSC shall develop written SOPs for all hazardous operations IAW the requirements of DA Pam 385-10 and provide supervisors and operators the level of detail necessary to execute the task or operation in an efficient, effective, and safe manner. Written standards (e.g., work plans, internal operating plans, operating manuals, work instructions, FMs, etc.) may be substituted for SOPs when they provide the level of detail necessary to execute the task or operation in an efficient, effective, and safe manner. Lower level commands may be directed by their higher command to develop written plans applicable to their operations. Input from task supervisors and employees shall be solicited to ensure applicability and efficiency. The following elements will be addressed in the SOP:

(1) Ergonomics. Ergonomics programs shall meet the requirements of DA Pam 40-21.

(2) Hazard Communication Standard. Hazard Communication programs shall meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1200. The Hazard Communication programs shall address the following:

(a) Transition and implementation to the updated Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).

(b) SDS familiarization.

(c) SDS locations.

(d) Hazardous material inventory requirements.

(e) Classroom and on-the-job training requirements.

(f) Occupational Health, Medical Surveillance, and Fitness for Duty.

(3) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

(a) The term PPE includes but is not limited to, head protection, face protection, hearing protection, eye protection, respirators, hand protection, protective clothing, and foot protection.

(b) A Job Hazard Analysis will be used to identify and document the type of PPE required based on the materials and processes being used.

(c) Employees will use PPE IAW 29 CFR 1910.132 through 29 CFR 1910.138, Subpart I, as required.

(d) Personal protective equipment and training will be provided at no cost to the employee.

(e) Occupational Noise Exposure (Hearing Conservation) may be included under PPE or as a separate provision in the SOP. Hearing conservation programs shall meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.95, AR 40-5, and DA Pam 40-501.

(f) Protection from Bloodborne pathogens (as applicable). Bloodborne pathogen programs shall meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1030.

(4) Material Handling and Storage.

(a) Material handling and storage programs shall meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.176.

(b) Supervisors will review all operations to identify where mechanical Material Handling Equipment (MHE) will be used to eliminate excessive and repetitive manual material handling.

(c) Operators will inspect all MHE prior to the start of the operations to ensure current certification and that the MHE meets the operation's requirements.

(d) Rigger-in-charge will inspect all rigging equipment prior to the start of operations to ensure current certification and operational requirements are satisfied.

(e) Lifting and Hoisting Devices.

(5) Machine Safeguarding. A Job Hazard Analysis will be conducted on all equipment to identify point-of-operation hazards and other hazards associated with moving belts and equipment and will provide guards or other means to protect operators and other personnel. Personnel will comply with safety standards and guidance outlined in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart O and ANSI B11, Machine Safety Standards.

(6) Confined Space Entry Program. A Job Hazard Analysis will be conducted to identify and classify all confined spaces. When confined spaces are identified in the workplace, Commanders will:

(a) If operations require entry into permit-required confined spaces, then Commanders shall develop policies and procedures that meet the requirements outlined in 29 CFR 1910.146.

(b) For permit-required confined spaces, Commanders will inform personnel exposed by posting danger signs or by any other equally effective means, of the existence and location of and the danger posed by the permit spaces.

(c) Commanders will take effective measures to prevent personnel from entering permit-required confined spaces when entry into permit-required confined spaces is not required or authorized by the Command.

(7) Exits and Egress. Exits and egress will meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.33 through 29 CFR 1910.39, Subpart E; fire prevention plans; and The Life Safety Code (NFPA 101).

(8) Fire Protection.

(a) Fire protection programs shall meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.155 through 29 CFR 1910.156, Subpart L, and the National Fire Codes.

(b) Fire protection plans shall be reviewed during the pre-operational planning to ensure that they provide the level of protection necessary to address possible fires in the operation.

(9) Respiratory Protection. A Job Hazard Analysis shall be conducted to determine the need for a Respiratory Protection Program (RPP). Particular attention should be focused on personnel that perform welding, sanding, and painting operations. RPP programs shall be established IAW AR 11-34, The Army Respiratory Protection Program and TB MED 502, Occupational and Environmental Health - Respiratory Protection. See Chapter 20 for further guidance.

(10) Fall protection. Fall protection programs shall meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.66.

(a) Walking and Working Surfaces.

(b) Kick and Toe boards.

(11) Hazardous Energy Control (Lockout/Tag out). The control of hazardous energy (lockout/tagout) shall be developed for each piece of equipment being used and provided to personnel servicing and maintaining that equipment IAW 29 CFR 1910.147.

(12) Construction Safety Program. Army Corps of Engineers Manual, EM 385-1-1, is

applicable to all construction projects.

(13) Hazardous Material.

(a) Hazardous material will be stored IAW 29 CFR 1910.101 through 29 CFR 1910.126, Subpart H and NFPA Code 30.

(b) Asbestos/awareness/removal. No one will attempt to remove, drill, sand, or disrupt any materials, which could or does contain asbestos. Asbestos will only be removed or otherwise handled by personnel authorized by DPW Environmental and only then after appropriate controls such as permits, control access, etc., are in place. Army construction, 29 CFR 1926, and applicable portions of 29 CFR 1910 Standards will be used in the absence of guidance in EM 385-1-1.

(c) Lead Abatement. Lead abatement programs shall meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1025 and AR 200-1.

(14) Eye Protection.

(a) All personnel conducting vehicle or aircraft maintenance shall wear protective eyewear meeting ANSI Z87.1 specifications or MIL SPEC, MIL-PRF-31013 (ballistic eyewear) specifications.

(b) Ballistic eyewear meeting MIL SPEC, MIL-PRF-31013 specifications shall be worn at all times while conducting live fire range operations.

(c) Personnel requiring protective eyewear shall be provided with appropriate protective eyewear at no cost to the individual IAW 29 CFR 1910.133h (1).

(d) Organizations shall ensure personnel are trained on the correct care and use of their protective eyewear.

(15) Electrical Safety.

(a) SOPs will be developed for all hazardous electrical operations identified through a job hazard analysis IAW AR 385-10 and NFPA 70E.

(b) For electrical work not identified as hazardous electrical operations an SOP will be developed to ensure electrical hazards are removed, or de-energized IAW DA Pam 385-26 prior to maintenance.

(c) Energized Electrical Work and Arc Flash Protection.

(d) Welding, Cutting, and Brazing.

(e) Use of Portable Electric Heaters.

b. Standing operating procedures and revisions will be based on the results of a complete Job Hazard Analysis of all phases of the task or operation and resulting recommended controls.

c. Standing operating procedures will describe all necessary operational and safety and health requirements.

d. Standing operating procedures will be reviewed and concurred with by subject matter experts within the executing organization and supporting organizations. At a minimum, SOPs will be reviewed annually or at change of command.

e. Standing operating procedures will address emergency response procedures, required PPE, and equipment required to execute the operation safely.

f. Supervisors will train, observe, and enforce all requirements of the SOP.

g. Supervisors and employees will read and indicate that they understand all the requirements of the SOP relative to the operation and that the requirements can be executed in an efficient, effective, and safe manner. Organizations shall develop local record keeping procedures to document this requirement.

h. The SOP will be implemented at each work site through the Accident Prevention Plan. Supervisors will develop an accident prevention and response plan for each activity under their direct control and administration. Accident prevention plans shall be:

- (1) Site specific.
- (2) Available to all personnel in a common area accessible at all times and to all shifts.
- (3) Current, reflecting up to date procedures, work instructions, and emergency procedures.
- (4) Trained and practiced with documentary evidence on file identifying trainer, trainee, date trained, date practiced.
- (5) Include detailed emergency procedures including alert and notification, evacuation and response, personnel accountability, and medical response.
- (6) Identify known or suspected hazards associated with each particular work instruction, work practice, and operating activity (e.g., physical, chemical, biological, and ergonomic).
- (7) Identify required administrative, engineering, and PPE controls associated with each particular work practice, work instruction, and operating activity.
- (8) Assign a primary and alternate point of contact for training and provision of documented work instruction, procedure, and/or exposure control equipment.
- (9) Compressed Gas Cylinder Handling and Storage.

14-4. Hazard Abatement

Commanders will:

- a. Provide funds to correct SOH violations IAW DA Pam 385-30.
- b. All personnel will be advised of their rights and responsibility to report unsafe or unhealthy conditions.
- c. Ensure SOH standards violations that can be corrected with funds associated with

operation, maintenance, or repair, are processed IAW local policies and regulatory guidance.

d. DD Form 2272 (Department of Defense Occupational Safety and Health Protection Program) will be posted in all unit/organization workplaces.

e. Maintain copies of abatement plans covering outstanding safety deficiencies of all serviced units.

f. Ensure abatement actions do not become delinquent. All RAC 1 and 2 hazards will be reported to the 8A Command Safety Office within one week of discovery.

g. Risk Assessment Codes (RAC) 1 and 2 hazards that cannot be corrected within 30 days will be added to the Installation Hazard Inventory Log.

14-5. Warning Signs and Hazard Markings

Commanders will:

a. Ensure warning signs and hazard markings comply with prescribed color codes and symbols per DOD, OSHA, DA regulations, policies, and guidelines. Color codes and symbols give direction or identify inherent hazards, the purpose of items, and safety limitations.

b. Ensure required warning signs and hazard markings are bilingual when Korean National personnel may be exposed to the hazard or condition.

Chapter 15

Workplace Inspections

15-1. Introduction

This chapter provides policy on workplace inspections and hazard recognition. It implements the requirements of the OSH Act and prescribes 8A policy to protect and preserve personnel and property against accidental loss, provides for safe and healthful workplaces, and assures regulatory compliance.

15-2. Policy

a. Supervisors are responsible for conducting monthly documented inspections of their work area to identify hazards.

b. Hazards reported by employees or identified through accident investigations and safety inspections will be evaluated and tracked. Hazards that cannot be corrected on the spot shall be forwarded to the safety representative.

c. Leadership must demonstrate their commitment to the safety and health of their assigned personnel, military and/or civilian, to correct and protect against uncontrolled hazards. An effective technique is utilizing the Job Hazard Assessment (JHA) Matrix (see appendix D) in order to identify the hazards, probability of the hazard occurring, consequences, and required PPE. This JHA template can be utilized for every employee in the work environment.

15-3. Safety Inspections

a. Each time the supervisor employee enters the workplace, he or she will conduct a visual

safety inspection. Conduction inspections of this type will help integrate safety into the daily routine.

b. A formal documented facility inspection (for example, using a checklist, memorandum for record, etc.) will be completed annually to ensure a complete and total evaluation of the workplace based upon the type and nature of the work as well as determining the PPE required. Whenever possible, recognized hazards will be corrected on-the-spot. MSCs will maintain a TacSafe log to track inspections, corrections made, work order progress, and unmitigated hazards.

c. For access to TacSafe, Safety Directors must first request permission from 8A Safety Office (indopacom.yongsan.8-army.list.8a-safety-office@mail.mil). A set of operational instructions will be emailed to requesting personnel. The TacSafe website is located at <https://pacom.deps.mil/cmds/usfk/fksf/TacSafe/SitePages/Home.aspx>

d. Inspections for tenant activities will be conducted IAW the host installation and tenant activity agreement. Inspections shall be completed by qualified SOH health professionals or specially trained personnel competent to conduct the inspection, using the standards and procedures outlined in DA Pam 385-10.

e. Facilities and operations involving special hazards will be inspected more frequently as determined by qualified SOH personnel.

(1) Safety and Occupational Health Specialist, job series 0018, will provide and document training of all military additional duty safety or civilian collateral duty safety personnel.

(2) Additional duty safety personnel may be utilized by the local safety office to conduct inspections of low hazards buildings as agreed with local commands with Civilian Safety Professionals. Low hazard buildings are for this purpose defined administrative buildings and living quarters.

(3) Documentation of completed facility inspection will be maintained for 2 years.

(4) Building managers will be appointed for each building. Results of building safety inspections will have assigned Risk Assessment Codes (RAC) determined by the facility manager and supporting safety office. RAC 1 and 2 assessments will be established by the tenant organization safety office. The RAC information will be provided to the building manager. The building manager will make corrections and or ensure work orders are obtained for all issues requiring DPW support.

(5) Garrison-Area Commanders will prioritize work orders, all work orders with RAC 1 and RAC 2 will be attended to without delay.

(6) Oversight. The 8A Command Safety Office will verify compliance with eligibility and display criteria during command safety audits.

(7) Hazards should be eliminated on a worst-first basis. An abatement plan will be prepared for each RAC 1 or 2 hazard whose correction will exceed 30 days.

f. Follow-up inspections shall be conducted for all RAC 1, 2, and 3 findings to ensure that hazards are corrected within 30 days.

15-4. Notices of Deficiencies

a. Notices of Deficiencies for RAC 1 and 2 hazards detected during facility inspections will be recorded on DA Form 4753 (Notice of Unsafe or Unhealthful Working Condition) and reported in TacSafe. All posted notices will describe the nature and severity, probability and associated risk of the violation, and interim protective measures.

b. Copies of each notice of unsafe or unhealthful conditions will be given to the appropriate official in charge of the workplace and a copy shall be forwarded to the tenant organization Safety Office.

c. The official in charge of the workplace where the condition was discovered will post notices. Where it is not practical to post the notice at or near the hazard, it will be posted in a prominent place visible to all affected personnel.

15-5. Written Reports of Deficiencies

a. Written reports of deficiencies resulting from Army safety inspections as well as occupational health inspections will be provided to the head of the activity or the commander of the unit inspected. These reports will cite hazards and safety management deficiencies and will recommend corrective actions.

b. A copy of the written report shall be forwarded to the organization's next higher command.

c. Re-inspection of organizations with deficiencies will be completed within 30 days to track corrective actions. Hazards that have not or cannot be corrected will be included on the garrison and 8A Hazard Inventory Log (TACSAFE).

Chapter 16 Emergency Planning and Response

16-1. Introduction

This chapter prescribes 8A safety policy for planning emergency response to save lives and protect the health and safety of the public, responders, and recovery workers.

16-2. Policy

a. RM will be applied to all emergency response scenarios to identify required appropriate equipment and response procedures to increase efficiency and effectiveness.

b. Full compliance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.38 and 1910.39.

16-3. Emergency Response Plans

Each garrison and 8A MSCs shall develop an emergency response plan as applicable. 8A MSCs will test their plan with their respective garrisons. Each plan will include identified actions in response to the following:

a. Natural Disasters.

(1) Garrison Activities and 8A MSCs will develop a detailed, written, pre-emergency plan specifying duties, responsibilities, and immediate actions for personnel involved in accident notification procedures, search and rescue, accident investigation, and equipment recovery.

(2) Emergency response activities may be addressed as part of the organization Destructive Weather Plan.

b. Seasonal Destructive Weather Response Plans.

(1) 8A and 8A MSCs will develop operational plans to mitigate the impact of destructive weather experienced during summer months in Korea. Plans must address actions to be taken to mitigate risks associated with monsoons, typhoons, and operations in extreme heat and humidity. Plans must be completed no later than 15 May of each year.

(2) 8A and 8A MSCs will develop operational plans to mitigate the impact of destructive weather experienced during winter months in Korea. Plans must address actions to be taken to mitigate risks associated with season road conditions, snow and ice removal (to include required support equipment such as snow shovels and salt), and operations in extreme cold. Plans must be completed no later than 15 November of each year.

(3) Refer to the following USFK link for Road Conditions in all Areas:
<http://www.usfk.mil/resources>. Select the "Road Conditions" link under the "Information" Tab. Additionally, information can be obtained from the Road Conditions Hotline at DSN 755-8077.

c. Unexploded Ordinance. Each garrison shall develop a UXO response plan. UXO emergency response activities will be conducted to protect public, workers and the environment IAW DA Pam 385-10, AR 385-63, DA Pam 385-64, DA Pam 385-40, and other applicable statutes and implementing regulations.

(1) The commander of an installation or activity first learning of an UXO shall contact the local ECOD activity immediately.

(2) ECOD points of contact shall be included as part of the local plan.

d. Aviation - Emergency Planning.

(1) Commanders of installations with aviation operations will develop a detailed, written, pre-accident/pre-emergency plan specifying duties, responsibilities, and immediate actions for personnel involved in accident notification procedures, search and rescue, accident investigation, and equipment recovery.

(2) The Garrison Safety Office will coordinate with aviation units as per local agreements. Commanders will coordinate the support requirement upon receiving the request for support.

(3) Rotational and off peninsula training units will ensure that the plan covers operational information, location and a point of contact, available for all steps necessary to rescue personnel, conduct medical evacuation, secure crash site, recovery of wreckage, where to secure wreckage, methods of transportation, from crash site to recovery at home station.

(4) All tactical training involving will have detailed, information concerning local hospitals capabilities as to class of services by type and nearest location for helicopters to land in case of emergencies.

(5) Units conducting training will ensure they have the emergency telephone number for local hospitals included in their training plan.

(6) 8A units will ensure that when participating in joint exercises they have complete information as to how to request a MEDEVAC, and have made arrangements through the exercise coordinator for that support.

Chapter 17

Range Safety Program

17-1. Introduction

This chapter establishes the 8A Range Safety Program IAW AR 385-63 and DA Pam 385-63.

17-2. Responsibilities

a. Assistant Chief of Staff G3 will:

- (1) Ensure a range safety program is in place for all range operations.
- (2) Develop a regulation or SOP for all ranges.
- (3) Close ranges when warranted by safety considerations.
- (4) Ensure that the local Garrison Safety Office reviews proposed deviations from range safety standards and plans for construction, modification, rehabilitation, or changes in use of range facilities.
- (5) Shall ensure compliance with all references.

b. Civilian Safety Occupational Safety Health Managers, jobs series 0018. Within their areas of responsibility, the 8A Explosive Safety Manager, 8A Range Safety Manager and the USAG Activity safety manager shall:

- (1) Review and comment on all requests for waiver/deviation from range safety, within their geographic area of responsibility, provisions prescribed by this regulation prior to forwarding to the appropriate approval authority.
- (2) Evaluate annually the range safety program to ensure implementation and compliance with the provisions prescribed in the references.
- (3) Review and comment on the range regulation or standing operating procedures, and upon all changes, prior to adoption. Ensure applicable range clearance procedures are included in SOPs.
- (4) When requested, assist the ACofS, G3, in developing and implementing an on and off-post range safety educational program.
- (5) Assist in safety planning for ranges. The ACofS, G3, Range Management Division, initiates this planning.
- (6) Recommend suspension of use of ranges when warranted by safety considerations.
- (7) Establish procedures to ensure that all range facilities are inspected on a periodic

basis. At a minimum, this should be accomplished annually.

(8) All ranges with approved deviations will be inspected annually and annotate any changes to deviations.

b. Range Control Officer. The Range Control Officer is responsible for the overall operation of the range control organization and implementation of the 8A range safety program.

17-3. Risk Management (RM)

a. RM will be used to manage risks during all live fire. The risk- management process will be used to identify range hazards and implement appropriate controls in the development of range regulations and SOPs.

b. When application of the RM process results in deviation to Surface Danger Zones (SDZs), modifying prescribed firing procedures, or allowing personnel not directly participating in the actual conduct of training within the SDZ must comply with the deviation provisions in paragraph 17-5.

c. Units using ranges will employ RM procedures to identify operational hazards and implement appropriate controls to minimize training-mission risk. Formal risk-management documentation is required prior to execution on major training exercises.

d. Live-fire exercise plans with residual risk of high or extremely high will be staffed through the 8A Command Safety Office to the Commander for approval prior to commencing range operations.

e. Ballistic eyewear meeting MIL SPEC, MIL-PRF-31013 specifications shall be worn at all times while conducting live fire range operations.

17-4. Transportation and Field Storage of Ammunition

The transportation and field storage of ammunition will comply with Chapter 5 of this Regulation and AK Reg 700-3, along with other applicable range and unit SOPs. All authorized AMVs transporting ammunition and explosives (A&E) will have placards posted on all 4 sides with the first load of A&E; and will remove the placards when the last load of A&E is off loaded from the vehicle.

17-5. Waiver/Deviation

a. To allow commanders the flexibility for mission accomplishment, specific safety provisions prescribed by AR 385-63 may be modified when in the best interest of the U.S. Army. The 8A Commander will approve range safety waivers.

b. Waiver deviation authority is limited to:

(1) Reducing SDZ dimensions when terrain, artificial barriers, or other controlling factors make smaller SDZs acceptably safe.

(2) Modifying prescribed firing procedures appropriate to the state of training of participating troops to increase training realism, provided the provisions of risk management are met.

(3) Exempting non-essential personnel from evacuating prescribed SDZs who are not automatically exempt by AR 385-63. The number of exempt personnel will be held to a minimum consistent with mission accomplishment. Maximum safety precautions for exempt personnel will be

developed and strictly observed.

c. Requests for waiver/deviation will contain all the data required in AR 385-63.

(1) Requests for waiver of safety criteria for United States and Republic of Korea ranges, will be initiated by the user. The request must be forwarded through command channels to the 8A G3 Range Management Division (RMD) for completion. The waiver will be reviewed by the 8A Command Safety Office and forwarded to the 8A Command Group for appropriate action. Request will be submitted to the 8A G3 Range Management Division 90 days prior to the desired effective date.

(2) A request for waiver will include, at a minimum, a current risk analysis specific to the conditions and needs of the range to be waived, range SOP, terrain profile analysis, and the SDZ for the largest weapons systems authorized on the range. Commands, having a full-time safety staff, will include a signed copy of the safety review. The servicing Garrison Safety Office will provide an endorsement verifying the conditions of the waiver, including comments/recommendations on range suitability.

(3) A request for waiver shall also include what the identified hazards are (e.g. terrain feature, limited land space, close proximity to host nation resources, etc.); types of risk mitigation efforts applied to control the identified hazards; and, what the residual risk level remains upon completion of mitigation efforts that have been exhausted.

(4) All approved waivers will be maintained by the 8A G3 Range Management Division and not to the using units. Therefore, ensuring unit's full compliance on safe range operating procedures and training area usage remain range control's responsibility at all times.

d. A copy of all waivers approved IAW this chapter will be maintained by the 8A Range Safety Portal. The original waiver will be retained at the RMD for future reference and use. The RMD will provide using units a copy of the waiver that will be kept on the range at all times during conduct of fire.

e. Special event waivers will only be used for a specific event and for units designated in the approving memorandum. They will remain valid until the date specified in the approving memorandum or events are cancelled.

17-6. Use of Lasers

All ranges authorized the use of laser will have warning sign posted IAW DA PAM 385-63. 8A organizations will comply with LASER range safety guidance as outlined in DA Pam 385-63 and MIL-HDBK 828.

a. Use of lasers shall be specifically approved in the range certification/waiver.

b. An organization requiring the use of lasers on a range shall ensure their LSO has reviewed the range SOP and range DRA worksheet prior to conducting operations with lasers.

c. Use of lasers are limited to the ranges that have been surveyed and approved for laser use.

d. Ranges preapproved for laser use will have proper warning signs and caution symbols posted at the entrance to the range.

e. Periodically, the range control division will check for reflecting materials (e.g. mirrors, glass,

tint cans, etc.) on the range that may cause reflection of the beams to unprotected personnel on or off the range complex. The internal evaluation documentation on laser ranges will be kept on file for three years on site.

f. The 8A Command Safety Office, Radiation Safety Manager will conduct, as a minimum, an annual inspection on laser safety at the ranges authorized for laser usage.

g. US Army PHC (P) is the proponent for surveying and surveying ranges identified for laser usage. A re-survey will be coordinated through 8A Safety/G3/5/7 (TREX).

h. All personnel will comply with personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements at all times the range is in use.

17-7. Use of Chemical Agents and Smoke

a. Smoke may be used during training only after a thorough risk analysis has been performed and procedures to control adverse effects have been developed and implemented.

b. Appropriate medical treatment capability must be readily available when training in smoke conditions. Considerations must be given to time and distance to the nearest full service medical treatment facility when determining the level of medical emergency treatment capability required at the training site.

c. Personnel will not enter confined spaces (e.g., tunnels, drainage ditches, etc.), with or without mask, in which smoke has been introduced until the space has been thoroughly ventilated and the atmosphere has been determined to be safe for human occupancy. The servicing preventive medical unit should be contacted for assistance if any questions exist concerning the quality of the atmosphere in confined spaces.

d. When hexachloroethane (HC) smoke is used in training, positive measures (e.g., observers, control points, communications, etc.) will be established to prevent exposure of unprotected personnel.

e. Personnel will carry the protective mask when participating in training activities or exercises that include the production or use of smoke.

f. Personnel with vision problems will have protective mask fitted with prescription lenses.

g. Personnel will mask under the following conditions:

(1) Before exposure to any concentration of HC smoke or metallic powder obscurant.

(2) When passing through or operating in dense smoke (visibility less than 50 meters). Examples include smoke blankets and smoke curtains.

(3) When passing through or operating in smoke haze (visibility greater than 50 meters) and duration of exposure will exceed four hours.

(4) At any time when exposure to smoke produces breathing difficulty, eye irritation, or similar discomfort. Such effects in one individual will serve as a signal for all similarly exposed personnel to mask.

- (5) When it is impossible for smoke generator personnel to stay upwind of the smoke.
- (6) When smoke is used during military operations in urban terrain training.
- (7) White phosphorous grenades will be exploded at least 50 meters downwind from unprotected personnel.
- h. Commanders will establish procedures for monitoring personnel wearing protective clothing and equipment for signs of heat injury and provide treatment as required.

17-8. Incident Reporting and Investigation

Commanders will notify Range Control of all accidents and incidents that occur on the ranges. Range control will immediately notify 8A Command Safety of all accidents and/or incidents that involve ranges with approved deviations at DSN 755-1281 or 755-8127, group e-mail: usarmy.humphreys.8-army.list.8a-safety-office@mail.mil. All initial reports will utilize 5W format.

- a. Malfunction of ordnance will be investigated by the area LAR representative. If warranted, Ammunition Condition Report (ACR) will be issued by the LAR representative (QASAS).
- b. Any reports of “rounds out of the range” will immediately stop all range operations. Range Control, after reporting the incident to the 8A Command Safety, Training Support Activity- Korea (TSAK) and the area LAR, will initiate the preliminary investigation.
- c. Safety Director, 8A Command Safety, will determine if a formal investigation will be conducted. If determined, as a minimum, 8A Range Safety Manager will conduct the investigation and assessment. The findings and recommendation for corrective action will be reported to 8A Safety Director.
- d. Range will remain closed until Command Safety completes the investigation. 8A Safety Director will make the determination to reopen the range based upon the investigation findings and recommendations received.
- e. All investigation documents will be maintained at 8A Command Safety under the range safety active file for 2 years.

Chapter 18

Facility Reuse and Closure

18-1. Introduction

Due to changing unit missions and ongoing transformation, 8A will be required to close or reutilize several posts, camps, and facilities. This chapter covers the basic policy for safely executing these events.

18-2. Policy

- a. Chapter 24 of AR 385-10 and Chapter 13 of DA Pam 385-10 detail the policies and procedures associated with base, camp, and facility closures. 8A shall adhere to all policies and guidelines defined in these references when closing bases, camps, and facilities.
- b. 8A MSC's will provide notification to the Garrison Safety Office of movement dates, facility location and history of use.

- (1) Closure requirements.
- (2) Munitions and explosives of concern.
- (3) Recovered chemical warfare material.
- (4) Contaminated structures.
- (5) Radioactive storage structures.

c. Detailed plans shall be developed for each closure. Plans shall specifically address the following:

(1) It is the unit's responsibility to conduct the wipe test sampling for facilities storing radioactive commodities and provide the results from the TMDE Nucleonics Lab to the Garrison Safety Office.

(2) It is the unit's responsibility to coordinate a clearing inspection for all areas storing ammunition and explosives.

(3) Garrison Safety Offices in coordination with DPW Master Planning Division and Environmental Branch will survey all facilities and areas occupied by US Forces and provide a letter of clearance. The letter will verify that the facility is free of known hazardous materials, munitions or residual radioactive materials, before releasing for closure and/or reuse.

Chapter 19

Electrical Safety Program

19-1. Introduction

This chapter prescribes 8A policy for integrating electrical safety standards, techniques, and procedures in Army systems and operations to mitigate risk of electrical related injuries and deaths. Additional electrical safety guidance, procedures, and techniques to protect Army personnel, facilities, and equipment against electrical hazards are addressed in AR 385-10 and DA Pam 385-26. All operations involving energized electrical work shall comply with energized and arc flash protection requirements outlined in NFPA 70E. Specifically, policies and procedures will address:

a. Labeling of electrical panels and equipment: Electrical panels shall be labeled with arc flash warning labels. For exposures not requiring arc flash PPE as defined in Tables 130.7(C)(15)(A) of NFPA 70E, generic arc flash labels warning of an arc flash hazard may be used. For all other categories of exposure, arc flash labels shall include nominal system voltage, arc flash boundary, minimum arc rating of clothing, and the site-specific level of PPE in accordance with NFPA 70E Article 130.5C.

b. Calculations of arc flash hazards are based on available short circuit current, protective device clearing time and distance from the arc. Calculations of incident energy levels and flash protection boundaries will be completed for all relevant equipment busses. The magnitude of arc hazards shall be determined using methods from NFPA 70E, IEEE 1584 or NEOSC Tables 410-1 and 410-2, as applicable. Calculations of incident energy levels and flash protection boundaries using formulas found in NFPA 70E and IEEE 1584 is preferred. However, in the absence of detailed arc flash incident energy levels and flash protection boundaries, found in NFPA 70E

Tables 130.7(C)(15)(A) may be used.

c. Policies and use of energized electrical work permits shall be developed in accordance with NFPA 70E Article 130.2(B). An Energized Electrical Work Permit shall be completed for all energized electrical work.

d. All personnel who may conduct energized electrical work or who may be exposed to arc flash hazard categories greater than Category 0 shall be identified and formally trained in the requirements of NFPA 70E.

e. Support services contracts involving energized electrical work shall include mandated compliance with the most current version of NFPA 70E as part of the Statement of Work.

19-2. Responsibilities

a. Installation Commanders.

(1) Ensure that an Electrical Safety Program is developed and implemented at battalion level in accordance with this regulation, AR 385-10, and DA Pam 385-26.

(2) Appoint in writing an Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) for all electrical matter involving their tenant units.

b. Civilian Safety Occupational Safety Health Managers, jobs series 0018 will execute duties as described in AR 385-10.

c. Supervisors.

(1) Shall if possible eliminate work practice that involve electrical related operations. Electrical operations are defined as electrical work within the limited approach boundary or arc flash boundary of energized electrical conductors and circuit parts at 50 volts or more or where electrical hazards exist through a job hazard analysis (JHA).

(2) If electrical related operations are to be conducted, an energized electrical work permit will be prepared by a qualified supervisor and approved by the designated AHJ.

19-3. Electrical Safety Training

All personnel will receive general workplace electrical training annually as part of the Spring/Summer or Fall/Winter Safety Campaigns. Training for qualified and unqualified employees will be conducted IAW DA Pam 385-26 by a qualified supervisor. Units should contact their respective AHJ to facilitate electrical training requirements. Subordinate, assigned, or attached organizations will provide copies of training attendance/sign-in rosters through their respective safety managers or ADSO's to this office for verification of training.

19-4. Technical Assistance

Managers, commanders, and supervisors are encouraged to contact the servicing garrison safety manager, unit's higher HQ safety office or 8A Command Safety Office about their local electrical safety program, technical guidance, or assistance. The safety manager(s) can provide needed information and recommend practical measures to assist leaders in establishing an effective comprehensive electrical safety program. Safety managers will include electrical safety as a major element of additional duty safety officer (ADSO) or collateral duty safety officer (CDSO) training.

Chapter 20

Respiratory Protection Program (RPP)

20-1. Responsibility

This chapter provides policies and procedures for RPP screening, fitting, and maintenance for personnel assigned to 8A.

a. Commander, 8A will appoint a Respiratory Program Director (RPD) and Respiratory Specialist (RS).

b. Installation Medical Authority (IMA) for:

(1) Providing direction to the RPD to plan, program, and annually evaluate the respiratory Protection Program.

(2) Providing updates and modifications of the Respiratory Protection Program (RPP) as changes in regulations become known to the RPD.

(3) Providing technical assistance with the RPD and Respiratory Specialist to the overall effectiveness of the RPP.

c. The Respiratory Program Director is responsible for:

(1) Planning, programming, and annually evaluating the RPP, with assistance from the IMA.

(2) Preparing a local implementation regulation prescribing the RPP in coordination with the IMA.

(3) Review any Standing Operating Procedure (SOP) prepared for respirator use before it is published.

(4) Ensuring that the RS maintains records of monthly inspections conducted on emergency use respirators.

(5) Coordinating with the RS about the type of respiratory Protection Equipment or replacement parts to be purchased or used.

(6) Initiating prompt corrective action on deficiencies detected in the RPP.

(7) Training and ensuring that the training of supervisors and workers meets the requirements outlined in Appendix K.

(8) Establishing the procedures for monitoring breathing air quality for supplied respirators.

(9) Functioning as the focal point for the maintenance of local records of respirator training and fit testing, keeping those records for a least the duration of employment of each covered Soldier and civilian worker, or as specified by the specific containment exposure.

d. The Respiratory Specialist (RS) is responsible for:

(1) Performing fit testing, with assistance from the RPD. Properly training individuals from the 8A Safety Office when issuing respirators and annually thereafter.

(2) Repairing respirators using only designated parts per training and authorization or return the unit to the authorized repair facility.

(3) Performing breathing air quality assurance to ensure that the air provided to air respirator users meet grade "D" requirements as defined in ANSI/Compressed Gas Association (CGA) Specification G-7.1 per 29 CFR 1910.134. This responsibility includes the quality sampling and submission of samples to the Air Force Aerospace Fuel Laboratory, Det 44, SA/AS/SFTLG, Unit 5161, APO AP 96368-5161. A copy of the sampling results will be forwarded to the RPD and the Industrial hygiene section Supervisor (IHSS) for review.

(4) Issuing respirators and respirator user cards after determining that all the requirements for medical examinations, training, and fit testing are met. (TB MED 502/DLM10002, para 2-7b (8)). Act as the focal point for the maintenance of such records as:

(a) The date of issue.

(b) The inventory of respirators and the parts necessary to repair those respirators.

(c) The regular inspection conducted on respirators IAW this regulation.

(d) Disposal of respirators IAW TB MED 502/DLAM 1000.2.

e. Supervisors have the responsibility to:

(1) Publish an SOP for various operations and have it approved by the RPD and IHSS. Include respirator use in their SOPs for a particular job as needed, with guidance from RPD and the IHSS. Ensure that the areas are properly posted.

(2) Familiarize workers with the SOPs on respirator use. If workplace supervisors allow their employees to wear respirators for convenience, they become responsible for ensuring they are enrolled in the respiratory protection program and meet all the associated requirements outlined in.

(3) Not permit workers to use contact lenses when using full-face piece respirators, helmets, hoods, or suits. Users must be issued prescription inserts for use.

(4) Not permit workers to perform tasks requiring respirator protection when a respirator is not being worn, or an effective fit cannot be obtained.

(5) Budget for and provide respiratory protection equipment to personnel when required for the work.

(6) Ensure workers perform proper respirator maintenance and care.

(7) Return nonfunctional respirators to the RS for replacement, repair, or proper disposal.

(8) Include a statement in the employee's job description if the use of protective clothing and equipment is a significant job element. Consider user performance in the performance appraisals.

f. The respirator user has the responsibility to:

(1) Be familiar with the local implementation regulation, the procedure in their job site SOP, and the availability of respirators.

(2) Use respirators according to instructions and training.

(3) Perform positive and negative fit tests to ensure satisfactory fitting and value function each time respirators are used.

(4) Perform primary maintenance and cleaning of assigned respirator.

(5) Notify their immediate supervisor of a nonfunctional respirator or if it is suspected that respiratory protection is needed.

(6) Store respirator in a clean and sanitary location within the work center to protect against dust, sunlight, heat, extreme cold, excessive moisture, or damaging chemicals. Respirators will be packed or stored so the face piece and exhalation valve will not be damaged by being subjected to crushing or cramming.

(7) Undergo prescribed medical surveillance when scheduled by the medical clinic.

g. The RPD, in coordination with the IMA, will prepare a local respiratory protection program. The regulation will include all information and guidance necessary for proper training, respirator selection, care, and maintenance.

h. Written job site SOPs will be prepared by supervisory personnel with guidance from the RPD and the IMA. For each work site using respirators.

20-2. Respirator Selection

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) of the Department of Labor, and the National Institute must approve all respiratory protection equipment used jointly for Occupational Health (NIOSH) of the Department of Health and Human Services, the contaminant or situation to which the employee is exposed. The Respirator Specialist will be adequately trained to ensure that the correct respirator is issued to the worker.

a. Selection will be based on the capabilities, and limitations of the respirators, environmental evaluation, human factors and other safety considerations. (TB MED 501/DLAM 1002.2, para. 2-4)

b. Worker acceptance must be considered in the selection process. The effectiveness of a Respiratory Protection Program can be determined largely by the degree of worker acceptance. Workers are influenced by:

(1) Comfort.

(2) The ability to breathe without objectionable resistance.

(3) Visibility under all conditions.

c. The ability to perform work while wearing spectacle inserts, if necessary, with the appropriate full-face respirator.

(1) Communication while wearing a respirator.

- (2) Mobility when performing tasks without undue interference.
- (3) Confidence in the face piece fit
- (4) Convincing evidence that a respirator is a necessary and that appropriate action being taken, where possible, to eliminate its need.

20-3. Training and Fitting of Respirators

a. Respiratory hazards and what may happen if a respirator is not worn. Inhalation involves those airborne contaminants that can be inhaled directly into the lungs and damage the lungs or pass into the bloodstream. They can be physically classified as gases, vapors, and particulate matter that include dust, fumes, aerosols, and mists.

- (1) Duration and frequency of exposure.
 - (a) Acute. A single severe exposure of doses of substance for a short period.
 - (b) Chronic. Prolonged or repeated exposures to doses of a substance.
- (2) The hazard of airborne contaminants, inhaling harmful materials can irritate the upper respiratory track and lung tissue. Inhaled contaminants can adversely affect the lungs in three general categories.
 - (a) Aerosols (particulates), which, when deposited into the lungs can produce rapid local tissue damage (ex., Silica Dust).
 - (b) Toxic vapors and gases that produce an adverse reaction in the lung's tissue of, (ex., Hydrogen fluoride, a gas that directly affects lung tissue).
 - (c) Some toxic aerosols and gases that do not affect lung tissue locally but are passed from the lungs into the blood stream, where they are carried to other body organs, or have adverse effects on the oxygen-carrying capability of the blood cells (ex., carbon, that passes into the blood without essentially harming the lung tissue).
- (3) Physical states of chemical contaminate:
 - (a) Gases are substances that are similar to air in their ability to diffuse freely throughout a container or area.
 - (b) Vapors are the gaseous states of substances that are normally either liquids or solids at room temperatures. They are formed when liquids and some solids evaporate.
 - (c) Clouds of dust are created when solid materials break down and give off fine particles that float in the air, and gravity causes them to settle.
 - (d) Fumes are created when solid material vaporizes under high heat. The metal vapor cools and condenses into a microscopic particle. With a particle size generally smaller than 1 micrometer in diameter.
 - (e) Smokes and carbon or soot particles that are less than 0.1 um in size. Smoke

generally contains droplets as well as dry particles.

(f) Mists are particles formed from liquid materials by atomization and condensation processes.

(g) Immediately dangerous to life or health is an atmosphere that poses an immediate hazard to life or poses an immediate, irreversible debilitating effect on health.

(h) Oxygen deficient atmosphere means an atmosphere containing 19.5 percent or less oxygen by volume.

b. How a respirator is selected is based on monitoring data. The correct respirator will be specified for each job.

c. Recognition of the end service life of cartridges or filters by:

(1) Smelling the containments through the cartridge.

(2) When there is an increase in breathing resistance.

d. To conduct fit checks before each use, an inspection shall be completed by the wearer each time the respirator is donned or adjusted to determine if the respirator is properly seated to the face by the following procedures:

(1) Negative-pressure fit check. A negative air-pressure respirator fit check can be used on an air-purifying and atmosphere supplying respirator equipped with tight-fitting face pieces.

(a) The inlet opening of the respirator's face piece cartridges or filters is closed off by covering it with the palm of the hands.

(b) Then, the wearer inhales gently and holds his/her breath.

(c) If the face piece collapses slightly and no inward leakage of air into the face piece is detected, it can be reasonably assured that the fit of the respirator to the wearer is satisfactory.

(2) Positive-pressure fittest. A positive-fit check can be used on respirators equipped with tight-fitting respiratory-inlet covers.

(a) The exhalation valve is closed off and then the wearer exhales gently.

(b) If a slight positive pressure can be built up inside the face piece without the detection of any leakage of air between the sealing surface of the face piece and the wearer's face, it can be reasonably assumed that the fit of the respirator to the wearer is satisfactory.

(3) Irritant or odorous test agent. The person wearing the respirator is exposed to an irritant smoke or a saccharin mist test agent easily detected by irritation or taste. If the respiratory wearer is unable to detect the penetration of the test agent into the respirator, it can be reasonably assumed that the fit of the respirator to the wearer is satisfactory.

e. Respirator's capabilities and limitations. Particulate Filter Respirators: Protect against airborne particulate matter, dust, mists, metals, fumes, and smokes.

- (1) General limitations.
 - (2) May not be used when the oxygen concentration is less than 19.5%.
 - (3) Chemical cartridges are not effective for removing carbon monoxide.
 - (4) Not to be used in firefighting or rescue operations.
 - (5) Using the wrong cartridge is like using no respirator at all.
- f. How to select a particular respirator cartridge for use.
- (1) Dust and Mist (DM) filters. Use when exposed to particulates (dust, fumes, mists, fogs, or smokes) combined with any of the gases or vapors.
 - (2) High-efficiency filters, will be used when exposed to asbestos, wherever a Permissible exposure Level (PEL) is greater than .05 mg/m³, or radionuclides.
- g. Explanation of how cleaning, maintenance, and storage will be carried out:
- (1) Cleaning and disinfecting. Respirators issued to an individual will be cleaned and sanitized regularly. Each respirator will be cleaned and sanitized after being used.
 - (2) Respirators will be stored in a convenient, clean, and sanitary location that protects the respirators against chemical agents and physical elements vibration, shocks, sunlight, extreme cold, excessive moisture, or damaging chemicals.
- h. OSHA regulations concerning respirator use. Controlling those occupational diseases caused by breathing air contaminated with harmful dust, fog, mist, gases, smoke, sprays, or vapors, the primary objective should be to prevent atmospheric containments.
- (1) When effective engineering controls (for example, enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local exhaust ventilation, and substitution of a less toxic material) are not feasible.
 - (2) During emergencies.
- i. Need for re-training. Each respirator wearer will be trained upon initial assignment and be re-trained once every 12 months. This class will include the fore-mentioned training requirements and updated respirator information. Air supplied respirator users will receive an additional class dealing with problems and information updates unique to the use of air supplied respirators. This class will also have refresher instructions in emergency procedures should the air supplied respirator user lose breathing air and require removal from a hazardous environment.

20-4. Fitting (Qualitative Fit Test Procedures)

- a. Saccharin Solution Aerosol Protocol.
 - (1) Fit Test.
 - (a) Have a wearer elect the comfortable respirator equipment with a high-efficiency cartridge.

- (b) Show how to put on the respirator.
- (c) Do not eat or drink (except plain water) or chew gum for 15 minutes before the test.
- (d) Spray the fit test “sensitivity” solution onto the mouth to check the personnel sensitivity of the test subject. If the subject does not sense the sweet taste, then another fit test procedure must be used.
- (e) Perform conventional positive and negative pressure fit checks. Failure of either check will be cause to select an alternate respirator.
- (f) The test subject will wear the respirator for at least 10 minutes before the test starts.
- (g) Wearing a fit test hood, spray the test solution on the hole of the hood.
- (h) After the generation of the fit test aerosol, instruct the test subject to perform the following exercise for one minute each.
 - Normal breathing.
 - Deep breaths make sure the breaths are deep and regular.
 - Move head side to side, make sure the motion is complete. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the chest. Have the test subject inhale the test aerosol solution when his head is at either side.
 - Talking. Read or repeat aloud after the test the “rainbow” passage. Reading or repeating it will result in a wide range of facial movements thus will be useful to satisfy this requirement. Alternative passages in English or Hangul, which serve the same purpose, may be used.
 - Every 30 seconds, the aerosol concentration will be replenished using one-half the number of squeezes as when initially starting the test.
 - The test subject will also indicate to the test conductor at any time during the fit test that the taste of saccharin is detected.
 - If the taste of saccharin is detected, the fit is deemed unsatisfactory, and a different respirator will be tried.
 - If the wearer does not detect a sweet taste while wearing the respirator, the fit test has been passed.

b. Irritant Smoke Protocol.

(1) After the test subject has completed the saccharin solution fit test he/she will then be subjected to a concentration of irritant smoke to verify the adequateness of the fit.

(2) Fit test. Allow the test subject to smell a very weak concentration of the irritant smoke to familiarize him/her with the characteristics odor. Please note that the irritant smoke odor is very

strong; expose unprotected subjects to only weak concentrations.

- (a) Perform conventional positive and negative pressure fit tests.
- (b) Wear respirator for at least 10 minutes before starting fit test.
- (c) Break both ends of ventilation smoke tubes and attach to a low-pressure air pump.
- (d) Advise the test subject that the smoke is irritating to the eyes and if the test is being performed on a ½ face piece, instruct him to keep his eyes closed while the test is being performed.
- (e) The test conductor will direct the stream of smoke from the tube towards the face seal area of the test subject.
- (f) The following exercise will be performed while the respirator seal is being challenged by the smoke will be performed for one minute.

- Normal breathing.
- Deep breathing.
- Turn head from side to side. Be certain movement is complete -- Alert test subject not to bump the respirator on the shoulders.
- Nodding head up and down. Be sure motions are complete. Perform 10 times.
- Talking slowly and distinctly, count backward from 100.
- Normal breathing.
- If the irritant smoke produces an adverse reaction (coughing) by the test subject, the test conductor will stop the test. In this case, the test respirator is rejected, and another respirator shall be selected.

c. Local records of the respirator training will be kept for at least the duration of employment or as specified by specific contaminant exposure. These records shall include the following information:

- (1) Name.
- (2) Job title.
- (3) Date of testing.
- (4) Date of medical evaluation.
- (5) Type of respirator tested.
- (6) Success or failure of person to obtain a satisfactory fit if a qualitative test was performed.

(7) 3M respirator user card will be issued to all workers who have been trained, fitted, and medically evaluated to use respirators.

20-5. Cleaning and Disinfecting

- a. Remove any filter, cartridges, or canisters.
- b. Wash face piece and breathing tube with a cleaner-disinfectant solution. A brush may be used to remove dirt. The cleaning disinfectant solution can be made as follows:
 - (1) Hypochlorite solution (50 ppm of iodine) can be made by mixing 2 ml of laundry bleach with 1 liter of water. A 20minute immersion will disinfect the respirator.
 - (2) Aqueous solution of iodine (50 ppm of iodine) can be made by assign approximately 0.8 ml of iodine to a liter of water; again, a 2-minute immersion is sufficient.
- c. Rinse entirely in clean, warm water (104 degrees maximum).
- d. Air-dry in a clean area.
- e. Clean other respirator parts as recommended by the manufacturer.
- f. Inspect valves, head straps, and other parts; replace defective parts with new ones.
- g. Insert new filters, cartridges, or canisters as specified by the manufacturer, making sure the seal is tight.
- h. Place a plastic bag or other closed containers and store them in a clean place.

20-6. Inspection and Maintenance

- a. Respirators issued to an individual will be cleaned, and sanitized monthly is used.
- b. Inspection.
 - (1) The user will inspect the respirator immediately before each use to ensure that it is in proper working condition.
 - (2) Check the tightness of connections.
 - (3) After cleaning and sanitizing, each respirator will be inspected to determine if it is in proper working condition, if it needs replacement of parts or repair, or it should be discarded.
- c. No attempt shall be made to replace components or to make adjustments or repairs beyond the manufactures recommendations.

20-7. Respirator Selection Chart

See table 20-1 below for Selection of Respirators.

Table 20-1
Selection of Respirators

HAZARD	RESPIRATORS
Oxygen Deficiency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Self-contained breathing apparatus. 2. Contamination air-line (Type C) with auxiliary Self-contained air supply or an air storage receiver with alarm
Gas & Vapor Contaminants IDLH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Self-contained breathing apparatus. 2. Air-purifying, full-face piece respirator with chemical canister (gas mask for escape only). 3. Self-rescue mouthpiece respirator (for escape only). 4. Combination of airline supply or an air-storage receiver with alarm.
Gas & Vapor Contaminants Not IDLH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Airline respirator (Type C). 2. Hose mask with blower (Type B). 3. Hose mask without blower (Type B). 4. Air-purifying, gas mask or chemical cartridge respirator with appropriate canister or cartridge.
Particulate (dust, mist, and fumes) contaminants.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Self-contained breathing apparatus. 2. Air-purifying, full-face piece respirator (gas mask) with appropriate filter (for escape only). 3. Self-rescue mouthpiece respirator (for escape only). 4. Combination airline respirator (Type C) with auxiliary self-contained air supply or air-storage receiver with alarm.
Particulate (dust, mist, and fumes) contaminants. Not IDLH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air purifying, half mask or mouthpiece respirator with filter pad or cartridge. 2. Airline respirator (Type C). 3. Ai line abrasive-blasting respirator (Type C). 4. Hose mask with blower (Type A). 5. Hose mask without blower (Type B or BE).

Table 20-1
Selection of Respirators – Continued

HAZARD	RESPIRATORS
Combination gas, vapor, and particular containments IDLH	1. Self-contained breathing apparatus. 2. Air-purifying, full-faced piece respirator with chemical canister and appropriate filter (gas mask with filter). 3. Self-rescue mouthpiece respirator (Type C or CE) with auxiliary self-contained air supply or an air storage receiver with alarm.
Combination gas, vapor, and particular containments	1. Airline respirator. 2. Hose mask with blower (Type A). 3. Hose mask without blower (type A or BE). 4. Air purifying gas mask or chemical cartridge respirator with appropriate filter.

NOTES:

*IDLH- Immediate Dangerous to Life or Health.

a. Refers to section 1, Appendix B, TB 502, for a more complete description of the respirator.

b. Not for use against gases or vapors with poor warning properties, or which generate high heat or reaction with absorbent material in a canister or cartridge.

*Type A- hose mask respirator with blower.

*Type B- hose mask without blower.

*Type C- Airline respirator (continuous flow, demand and pressure-demand type).

*Type BE and CE- type B or C supplied air respirator equipped with additional devices designed to protect the wearer's head and neck against impact and abrasion, and with shielding material to protect the face piece, hood, and helmet without unduly interfering with the wearer's vision and permits easy access to the external surface of the face shield for cleaning.

Appendix A References

Section I. Required Publications

AK Reg 385-11, Eighth Army Tactical Vehicle Movements, Driver's Training, Testing, and Licensing in the Korean Theater of Operations.

AK Reg 600-2, Republic of Korea Army Personnel with the Army in Korea.

AK Reg 700-3, **Combat Load, Sustainment Load, and Operational Load Ammunition.**

AK Reg 742-2, Inspection of Ammunition for Combat Load and Miscellaneous Activities.

AR 11-34, The Army Respiratory Protection Program.

AR 25-400-2, The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS).

AR 40-5, **Army Public Health Program**

AR 40-8, Temporary Flying Restrictions Due to Exogenous Factors Affecting Aircrew Efficiency.

AR 40-10, Health Hazard Assessment Program in Support of the Army Acquisition Process.

AR 40-13, Radiological Advisory Medical Teams.

AR 40-21, Medical Aspects of Army Aircraft Accident Investigation.

AR 70-1, Army Acquisition Policy.

AR 70-62, **Airworthiness of Aircraft Systems.**

AR 95-2, Air Traffic Control, Airfield/Heliport, and Airspace Operations.

AR 190-5, Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision.

AR 190-11, Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives.

AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement.

AR 215-1, Military Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Programs and Non-Appropriated Fund Instrumentalities.

AR 350-1, Army Training and Leader Development.

AR 350-28, Army Exercises.

AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program.

AR 385-63, Range Safety.

AR 600-55, The Army Driver and Operator Standardization Program (Selection, Training,

Testing, and Licensing).

AR 690-950, Career Program Management.

AR 750-1, Army Materiel Maintenance Policy.

ATP 5-19, Risk Management.

DA Pam 40-21, Ergonomics Program.

DA Pam 40-501, Army Hearing Program.

DA Pam 385-1, Small Unit Safety Officer/Noncommissioned Officer Guide.

DA Pam 385-10, Army Safety Program.

DA Pam 385-11, Army Guidelines for Safety Color Codes, Signs, Tags, and Markings.

DA Pam 385-16, System Safety Management Guide.

DA Pam 385-24, The Army Radiation Safety Program.

DA Pam 385-25, Occupational Dosimetry and Dose Recording for Exposure to Ionizing Radiation.

DA Pam 385-26, Army Electrical Safety Program.

DA Pam 385-30, Risk Management.

DA Pam 385-40, Army Accident Investigation and Reporting.

DA Pam 385-61, Toxic Chemical Agent Safety Standards.

DA Pam 385-63, Range Safety.

DA Pam 385-64, Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards.

DA Pam 385-65, Explosives and Chemical Safety Site Plan Development and Submission.

DA Pam 385-69, Safety Standards for Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories.

DA Pam 385-90, Army Aviation Accident Prevention Program.

DA Pam 738-751, **Functional Users Manual for the Army Maintenance Management System-Aviation.**

DA Pam 750-3, Soldiers' Guide for Field Maintenance Operations.

10 CFR, Energy.

29 CFR 1910.35, Compliance with NFPA 101-2000, Life Safety Code.

29 CFR 1910.38, Emergency Action Plans.

29 CFR 1910.39, Fire Prevention Plans.

29 CFR 1910.120, Hazardous waste operations and emergency response.

29 CFR 1910.147, The Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout)-Inspection Procedures and Interpretive Guidance.

29 CFR 1910.165, Employee Alarm Systems.

29 CFR 1910, Subpart E, Exit Routes, Emergency Action Plans, and Fire Prevention Plans.

29 CFR 1910, Subpart H, Hazardous Materials.

29 CFR 1910, Subpart I, Personal Protective Equipment.

29 CFR 1910, Subpart L, Fire Protection.

40 CFR, Protection of Environment.

42 CFR, Public Health.

48 CFR, Federal Acquisition Regulations System.

49 CFR, Transportation.

DOD 4145.26-M, DOD Contractors' Safety Manual for Ammunition and Explosives.

DODM 4500.36, Acquisition, Management and Use of DOD Non-Tactical Vehicles.

DOD 4500.9-R Part II, Defense Transportation Regulation (DTR) -Cargo Movement.

DESR 6055.09, Defense Explosives Safety Regulation.

DODD 4715.12, Environmental and Explosive Safety Management on Operational Ranges Outside the United States.

DODD 6055.09E, Explosives Safety Management.

DODI 6055.01, DOD Safety & Occupational Health (SOH) Program. DODI 6055.04, DOD Traffic Safety Program.

DODI 6055.07, Mishap Notification, Investigation, Reporting, and Record Keeping.

DODI 6055.11, Protection Personnel from Electromagnetic Fields.

DOT 218, Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and Regulations.

EM (Engineer Manual) 385-1-1 USACE, Safety-Safety Health Requirements (Army Construction Safety Standards). (Available at <http://www.usace.Army.mil/publications/>.)

EO (Executive Order) 12196, Federal Civilian Personnel (Occupational Safety and Health Programs for Federal Employees). (Available at <http://www.archives.gov/>.)

EO (Executive Order) 13043, Increasing Seat Belt Use in the United States.

FECA (Federal Employees Compensation Act). (Available at U.S. Department of Labor, Worker's Compensation <http://www.dol.gov/esa/>.)

MIL-HNBK-82 8A, Laser Range Safety in Ranges and in Other Outdoor Areas. (Available at <http://assist.daps.dla.mil/quicksearch/>.)

MIL-STD-1180B (1) (Chg. Notice 1), Safety Standards for Military Ground Vehicles.

NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code), National Fire Protection Code.

NFPA 70E, Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace.

NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health). (Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/homepage.html>.)

OSHA Act (Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970) Web site. (Available at <http://www.osha.gov/>.)

Secretary of the Army Directive 2018-07-13, Prioritizing Efforts-Readiness and Lethality, Updates 1-13.

TB 9-639, Passenger-Carrying Capacity of Tactical and Administrative Vehicles Commonly Used to Transport Personnel.

TB 43-0108, Handling, Storage and Disposal of Army Aircraft Components Containing Radioactive Materials.

TB 700-2, Department of Defense Ammunition and Explosives Hazard Classification Procedures.

TB Med 521, Occupational and Environmental Health Management and Control of Diagnostic, Therapeutic, and Medical Research X-ray Systems and Facilities.

TB Med 524, Occupational and Environmental Health: Control of Hazards to Health from Laser Radiation.

TC 21-306, Tracked Combat Vehicle Driver Training.

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Web site. (Available at <http://www.icao.int/>.)

USARPAC Reg 385-10, United States Army, Pacific Safety Program.

UFGS 01525 (Unified Facilities Guide Specifications), Safety & Occupational Health Requirements. (Available at <http://www.wbdg.org/>.)

UNC/CFC/USFK Reg 95-14, Flight Information and Flight-Following Services.

USFK Pam 385-2, Guide to Safe Driving in Korea.

USFK Reg 190-1, Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision.

ANSI (American National Standards Institute) Safety Code Z136.1.

ANSI (American National Standards Institute) Safety Code Z136.3.

ANSI (American National Standards Institute) Safety Code Z136.6.

ANSI (American National Standards Institute) Safety Code Z87.1, Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection.

Section II. Referenced Forms

DA Form 11-2, Internal Control Evaluation Certification.

DA Form 285-AB, U.S. Army Abbreviated Ground Accident Report (AGAR).

DA Form 1119-1, Certificate of Achievement in Safety.

DA Form 2397-AB, Abbreviated Aviation Accident Report (AAAR) for All Class C, D, E, F Combat A and B and All Aircraft Ground.

DA Form 2397-U, Unmanned Aircraft System Accident Report (UASAR) for all UAS aviation accidents.

DA Form 2696, Operational Hazard Report.

DA Form 3946 Military Police Traffic Accident Report

DA Form 4753, Notice of Unsafe or Unhealthful Working Condition.

DA Form 4754, Violation Inventory Log.

DA Form 4755, Employee Report of Alleged Unsafe or Unhealthful Working Conditions.

DA Form 7305, Worksheet for Telephonic Notification of Aviation Accident/Incident.

DA Form 7306, Worksheet for Telephonic Notification of Ground Accident.

DD Form 626, Motor Vehicle Inspection (Transporting Hazardous Material).

DD Form 2272, Department of Defense Safety and Occupational Health Protection Program.

DD Form 2977, Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet.

EA Form 296-R-E, Storage License.

OSHA Form 300, Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses.

OSHA Form 300A, Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses.

SF Form 91, Motor Vehicle Accident Report.

Appendix B

8A Explosives Safety Management Program (ESMP) for Explosives Safety Related Operations, Planning and Execution

B-1. Purpose. DA requires all Commanders and Garrisons with an ammunition and explosives (A&E) mission or support mission at garrisons, camps, and ranges that have an ammunition storage facility (not the arms-rooms) and training mission to create an ESMP. This appendix details 8A (8A) ESMP. Additionally, it is designed to aid commanders in developing written ESMP and not intended to supersede, contravene, replace, or modify the publications referenced.

B-2. Applicability. 8A ESMP specifies the explosives safety roles and responsibilities applicable to all 8A organizations, range control activity, and garrisons with A&E mission or support missions. To implement the ESMP requirements for the Army in Korea, Commanders will ensure to include the requirements outlined in section C-4 below.

B-3. Roles and Responsibilities. The 8A Commander has overall responsibility of the ESMP for the U.S. Army in Korea. The day-to-day explosives safety program management and oversight responsibility on all elements of the 8A ESMP are assigned to the 8A explosives safety manager as the designated action officer. The 8A command safety director will function as the CG's executive agent to ensure all elements of the Army explosives safety standards are in compliance and to provide general guidance to 8A explosives safety manager for proper execution of the ESMP. Each Garrison Commander ensures that base service supports are provided in accordance with HQDA directed programs, SC and Senior Responsible Officer (SRO) guidance, common levels of support (CLS), and AMC/IMCOM guidance in accordance with AR 600-20 (Army Command Policy). The 8A MSC Commanders will maintain overall responsibility and management of their organization level ESMP.

B-4. The following 14 elements are the 8A ESMP requirements. (Note: Not all elements are required as a part of the units' mission. Commanders address each element but write "N/A" when not applicable IAW the unit mission or operation.)

a. **Organization and Staffing.** MSC Commanders identify an individual responsible for overseeing the explosives safety program. Normally this is the Commander's senior safety professional. This person will be identified in writing using the standard appointment order format. IAW DA Pam 385-64, ensure servicing quality assurance specialists, ammunition surveillance (QASAS) are integrated into the ESMP for their technical assistance as well as the organization's safety office.

b. **Tenants.** 8A MSC Commanders will ensure their explosives safety posture meets, or is compatible with the Army ESMP requirements. Each Garrison and tenant organizations must have a memorandum of agreement (MOA) or policy that outlines the ESMP requirements and responsibilities.

c. **Contractors.** DFARS section 223.370-5 states that all contracts involving A&E should use the clauses at 252.223-7002, Safety Precautions for Ammunition and Explosives, and 252.223-7003, Change in Place of Performance—Ammunition and Explosives, in all solicitations and contracts for acquisition to which this section applies. Subpart 223.370 of the DFARS mandates the use of the DOD contract safety manual and safety oversight. All Army in Korea (AK) contracts involving A&E will contain the Subpart 223.370; this Subpart will not be removed without authorization from the 8A safety director. Coordinate all contracts involving A&E with the Garrison Safety Offices and 8A Safety Office as applicable, to assure applicable safety requirements are addressed including accident reporting provisions and compliance with the 8A ESMP as required

by AR 385-10 and DA Pam 385-64. Notify the 8A Command Safety Office prior to initiation of contracts involving A&E.

d. Master Planning. Real Property master planning is a collaborative and integrated process, reflecting mission requirements. In order to maintain this process all garrison activities and tenant units will comply with the garrison policy when requesting changes or additions to the Real Property Master Plan (RPMP). The MSC Commander's designated representative (safety director) and the Garrison Safety Office must participate in the Installation Real Property Planning Board (RPPB) to ensure that all new construction is properly sited according to explosive safety standards.

e. Site Planning/ Munitions Risk Decision (MRD): The DA Form 7632 "Deviation Approval and Risk Acceptance Document" (DARAD) process has been modified to use a Munitions Risk Decision (MRD) package. Army Explosives Safety Standards require units to submit explosives safety site plan (ESSP) requests to the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board (DDESB) for review and approval. If violations to the explosives safety standards exist or a violation will be created, and MRD is required as part of the ESSP submission.

(1) 8A MSC: Unit prepares the DDESB Site Plans and MRD requests, as required. Local garrison safety and/or organization's safety provides technical guidance when unit lacks the technical proficiency to draft the site plan packet. Coordination with the local Master Planning, QASAS, Facility Engineering, Public Works, Physical Security, Fire Department and all the stakeholders exposed to the proposed facility/operation is required. DA PAM 385-64 provided general guidance on ESSP and Appendix E in this regulation provided guidance on MRD (aka DARAD). Ensure the risk management procedures and accident prevention plans are included in the document packet. Submit all requests through the initiator's chain-of-command, through the servicing garrison, to the 8A Safety.

(2) Single Ammunition Logistics System – Korea (SALS-K): All ESSP issues concerning the storage of the US-titled A&E at ROK Army owned ammunition depots (AD) or Ammunition Supply Points (ASP) are coordinated through the Bilateral Focus Group (BFG) IAW the bilateral international agreement between the USFK and Republic of Korea Ministry of National Defense (ROK MND). All SALS-K ESSPs, including MRD requests must route through the BFG and obtain approval or endorsement by both nation representatives. IAW SALS-K Regulation 700-1, USFK J4 is the executive agent for the USFK Commander and represents the US interest at the BFG.

f. Facilities Conformance. Ensure explosives storage and operations facilities, as well as facilities exposed to them, are included in the ESSP submission. In addition, facilities must meet construction requirements including fire suppression and electrical safety standards, lightning protection, electrical dissipation systems and consideration of glass breakage hazards.

g. Facility Maintenance. The MSC Commander's designated representative (safety director) and the Garrison Safety Office:

(1) Provide guidance to ensure facility maintenance plans and schedules are in place for explosives related and supporting structures and relevant certification is provided to maintain explosives facilities. Protective construction must be certified for all new ESSP by Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Alabama (USAESCH) or Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFACENGCOM), ATTN: NAVPAC Criteria Office (Code 15C) prior to submission of the ESSP. Allow an additional 90 days for approval (site dependent). Fiscal resources to conduct the analysis to approve protection construction may be required by requesting unit.

(2) Provide guidance to ensure action plans are in place for A&E storage facility deficiencies (e.g. repair, replacement, modifications).

(3) Provide guidance or coordinate for training opportunity to ensure all personnel involved in A&E activities and operations are properly trained IAW subsection n below.

(4) Validate periodic inspection and trend analysis are conducted on lightning protection systems, and the required documents are on file as a part of the safety inspections/audits.

h. Ranges. AR 385-63 (Range Safety) contains the requirements for safety on Army ranges. The 8A G3 TSAK is the leading organization with operational control of the range operations in Korea, and 8A Safety has the safety oversight responsibility on all range related safety procedures and issues. Both TSAK and 8A Safety are tasked to ensure that range operations are in full compliance with a range standard operating procedure, and surface danger/hazard zones are established and monitored IAW Host Nation and U.S. Range Safety Standards. Ensure all range control personnel exposed to A&E environment are trained on explosives safety, and the training is properly documented and on file for review and verification.

i. Demilitarization/Destruction. All demilitarization of A&E is conducted by ROK-selected contractors for both ROK and US titled munitions. Under the SALS-K agreement, 6th Ordnance Battalion provides the quality assurance surveillance support for the demilitarization of US titled munitions by the contractors.

j. Emergency Response. Commanders with A&E related operations must have procedures in place for responding to an emergency. The plan will provide guidance on who is in command during the response, when and to whom command responsibility is turned over once response actions are complete. Guidance can be found in DA Pam 385-10, chapter 10 for general principles to follow; AR 385-10, chapter 19 and DA Pam 385-10, chapter 11 outlines the process for preparing the Army response to an A&E emergency.

k. Inspections/Evaluations/Audits. Due to the high level of risk posed to the public, all A&E related operations (e.g. storage, transportation, training, handling, maintenance, etc.) must be audited frequently (commanders determine how often to audit depending upon the level of risk) by the commander's designated safety personnel. Track all deficiencies found and conduct follow up inspections to ensure all corrective action are resolved. Ensure documents are recorded and on file for review and verification purpose. Periodic external inspections/audits will be conducted by the garrison safety, SRO's safety and/or 8A Command Safety on an announced or unannounced basis.

l. Explosives Safety Issuance. Commanders must take precautions with any Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance (HERO), formally known as Electro-Magnetic Radiation (EMR), unsafe/susceptible/safe munitions on the installation. Ensure procedures are in place if HERO unsafe/susceptible/safe munitions (munitions that EMR could cause them to function) are located on the installation. HERO is normally associated with Electro Explosives Devices (EED), and special consideration must be given to properly shield/isolate EEDs from exposure to an environment of EMR in the air.

m. Records Management. 8A Command Safety will have program management of A&E related records (e.g. MRD, Deviation, Site Plans, etc.) and maintain a copy of the documents for the Army in Korea. The MSC Commander's designated safety representative will maintain the A&E related records under the unit of responsibility. All range waivers and range operational records are managed by TSAK. All waiver packets will be reviewed by 8A Safety Office prior to final

submission for approval.

n. Training. All personnel (Soldiers, US and KN civilians, KATUSA, invited contractors, KSC support personnel, and TSAK range control personnel) who conduct A&E related activities shall complete explosives safety training appropriate for the activities that they perform. Such personnel (supervisory and non-supervisory) shall receive periodic refresher training to help ensure the requisite level of knowledge of and competency in explosives safety. Commanders will ensure only trained personnel are involved in A&E operations. All heavy equipment operators, including forklift operators, will be trained on the equipment they operate. In addition, all equipment ground guide personnel in A&E operations will be trained on ground guiding procedures. Commanders will ensure to document the records and maintain on file. 8A ESMP is designed to reduce the level of risk and the hazards presented by all A&E related activities and operations. This information paper provides the essential elements to guide the commanders to implement the ESMP and to execute mission or support mission in A&E related environment.

o. Unexploded Ordnance (UXO).

(1) Installations with areas known or suspected of containing UXO must establish procedures for identifying UXO areas (i.e. marked on installation maps, access requirements, risk-based actions, such as posting warning signs in English and Hangul and/or pictograms, etc.).

(2) When areas on an installation is known or suspected to contain UXO, the garrison and/or mission commander will determine if and how UXO training will be provided. UXO educational material is located on the Defense Environmental Network and Information Exchange Web site at <https://www.denix.osd.mil>.

(3) Additional UXO information for ranges and impact areas are addressed in DA Pam 385-63, paragraphs 2-1 and 2-2.

Appendix C
Annual Helipad Inspection

Annual Helipad Inspection (IAW AR 95-2)			
Helipad Designation:		Location:	
Elevation:		Slope or Grade:	
Prevailing Wind:		Surface:	
Pad Dimensions:			
Recommended approach and departure routes:		Number and type of ACFT approved for use:	
Designated by Garrison Commander as: Heliport Helipad Helicopter Landing Site (HLS)			
Note: For the purposes of this checklist, HLSs may include limited use helipads, remote helipads, and tactical landing strips and do not have to meet UFC criteria.			
Helipad waivers submitted & on file?		Number of waivers:	Status:
Date of inspection:	Type: Monthly/Annual	Date of Last inspection:	Type: Monthly/Annual
Note: Caretaker unit inspect items 1 through XX for Monthly Inspection. Caretaker unit, Safety Office, and DPW inspect items 1 through for Annual Inspection.			
Conducted by:			
Caretaker Unit (OPR):		Phone Number:	
Safety Office:		Phone Number:	
DPW Office:		Phone Number:	
Ensure information in questions 1, 2, 7-10 should match information published in DoD FLIP			
	Yes	No	
1. Prior Permission Request (PPR) Required? If yes, number of hours in advance:			If yes, phone # (duty hrs): Non-duty hrs:
2. Approved for Night VFR Operations? (check lighting; see questions F1-F3 and I2-I3)			
3. Fire department available? (confirm frequencies and phone numbers)			Radio FQ: phone #: Call sign of receiving station:
4. Medical support available? (confirm frequencies and phone numbers)			Radio FQ: phone #: Call sign of receiving station:

5. MP support available? (confirm frequencies and phone numbers)			Radio FQ: _____ phone #: _____ Call sign of receiving station: _____
6. Designated Limited Use helipad by GC (UFC 3-260-01, Chap 4, Para 4.4.)			If YES, Date: _____ (Attach document to initial packet)
7. Restrictions:			
8. ATC, airspace procedures:			
9. Controlling authority:			
10. Operational considerations for day & night usage:			

					Logged in HAZLOG		
	SAT	UNSAT	N/A	Action Taken/Completed/Remarks	Yes	Hazlog #	No
A1. Fire extinguisher available? (AR 420-1, para 25-33) Helipads without regularly assigned ARFF vehicles require 125 LB BC dry chemical or equivalent.				Type: Size: Class:			
A2. Fire extinguisher inspection date.							
B. Foreign Object Damage (FOD).				Remove loose debris, papers, items in landing area.			
C. Surface condition landing surface and surrounding area: concrete, asphalt, grass, dirt.				Monitor cracks, erosion, etc. for repair			
D. Conditions of markings (free of peeled, blistered, chipped, or faded paint). (White Non-reflective paint)				UFC 3-60-05A, para 3-2 & 3-5 required for Helipads NON-STANDARD Markings – utilize UFC when repainting			
E. Sketch, drawing or photograph of helipad. (Must represent current conditions)				(Review DoD FLIP if diagram published)			
F1. Perimeter lights, approach lights, floodlights, if installed, ensure operational. Perimeter lights required for night operations.				(UFC 3-535-01, para 7-2.2, para 7-2.3, para 7-11.1, Table 2-2 & Fir 7-1 & Figure 13-12 para 13-14.1) (aviation yellow)			
F2. Emergency/alternate power system, if installed, operational.				(UFC 3-535-01, Table 2-2 & para 7-10)			

F3. Identification Beacon, if installed, meets UFC standards and is operational.				(UFC 3-535-01, Chap 7)			
G1. Helipad on installation snow removal plan.							
G2. Pre-Accident Plan developed. Immediate action instructions in installation staff duty book or IOC/EOC to respond to aircraft incidents?				Last review date: Need to update site plan			
G3. Helipad AIRAD(s) currently published?	YES / NO If yes, explain (attach copy if necessary)						
H1. Pedestrians &/or vehicles have uncontrolled access?				Vehicles separated by movable barriers, pedestrians walk across for hiking trail			
H2. If pedestrians and/or vehicles have uncontrolled access, are warning and/or control signs in place in English & Hangul?				Hangul warning markings around helipad edge, need English and sign on hiking trail			
H3. If pedestrians and/or vehicles have uncontrolled access is this noted in the VFR FLIP or in AIRAD?				YES / NO Submit change to FLIP			
I1. Wind Cone, if installed, serviceable, freely swings 360 degrees (check manually for freedom of movement), and clear of vegetation?				(UFC 3-535-01, Table 2-2 & para 10-2.3.1) [length min 8', diameter not less than 18"]			
I2. Lights on Wind Cone (if installed)? Yes / No Condition: No dedicated light on windcone?				(Required for night operations) (UFC 3-535-01, Table 2-2 & para 13-12.3)			

				Logged in HAZLOG			
	SAT	UNSAT	N/A	Action Taken/Completed/Remarks	Yes	Hazlog #	No
I3. Red obstruction light mounted on mast of wind indicator & operational				(UFC 3-535-01, para 7-8.4, para 10-2.4 & FAA Cir 150/5345-27, para 3-7) (Required for night operations)			
I4. Wind cone assembly painted orange.				(FAA Cir 150/5347-27, para 3.8)			
I5. Wind cone sited properly--not more than 27 feet above ground and 400 feet from center of pad.				(UFC 3-260-05A, para A14.2.19.1 and UFC 3-535-01, para 10-2.2)			

J1. VFR FLIP information reviewed.							
J2. Changes to VFR FLIP submitted? (attach copy)							
K1. Grounding Points (required for refuel operations) Yes / No Condition:				(FM 10-67-1 & UFC 3-260-01 Atch 12) Number of points:			
K2. Ground point's last ohms test.				Date:			
L. Acft tie-down (mooring) points general conditions (required for tenant aircraft parking)				(Acft tie-down points installed at 6.1m (20') intervals.) Number:			
M1. Pad dimensions meet UFC standards (min. 50'x50' Limited Use VFR Helipad)				Classify as Helicopter landing site, not Helipad			
M2. Compliance with Clear Zone and APZ I land use compatibility guidelines.				UFC 3-260-01, Chap 4, Table 4.2 & Attachment 4 18" retaining wall 9ft N of pad			
M3. Compliance with approach/departure clearance surface.				UFC 3-260-01, Chap 4, Table 4.7 (8Horizontal:1Vertical)			
M4. Compliance with Transitional Surface.				UFC 3-260-01, Chap 4, Table 4.7 (2Horizontal:1Vertical)			
M5. No trees, poles, wires, other obstruction along approach/departure path and in/around the area.				Consider removal options; annotate in VFR FLIP			
M6. No obstacles in Primary Zone or Clear Zone.				Consider removal options; annotated in VFR FLIP			
M7. No tents, living quarters, or tactical operation centers (TOCs) in APZ I (approach path).							
M8. All obstructions/hazards lighted and/or painted IAW regulations.				(UFC 3-260-05A, FAA Advisory Circular 70/7460-1, UFC 3-535-01 and FM 3-04.300 para 3-20)			

				Logged in HAZLOG		
	SAT	UNSAT	N/A	Action Taken/Completed/Remarks	Yes	Hazlog # No
M9. All obstructions/hazards listed in the VFR FLIP and/or AIRAD						
M10. Are high visibility markings installed on wires?						
M11. Obstruction lights meet standards.				(UFC 3-535-01, Chap 6 & para 13-13)		
M12. Helipad fenced in? YES / NO UFC Limited Use VFR Helipad 250' wide from pad center and 475' long from pad center?				Height of fence: Distance from pad center: Publish deviations in VFR FLIP		

Appendix D Joint Hazard Analysis (JHA)

EXAMPLE 1 EMPLOYEE JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

HAZARD ASSESSMENT MATRIX									
Date	YYYY/MM/DD	Required Training	CP 12 LEVEL I EXPLOSIVES SAFETY LEVEL I				Other		
Directorate		Required Certification	ANSI LEVEL I EXPLOSIVES SAFETY LEVEL I & II				Other		
Division/Section		Other	OSHA 29CFR 1910, General Industry				Other		
Job Title	Safety and Occupational Health Specialist	Other	OSHA 29CFR 1926, Construction				Other		
Job Performed	Safety Program Management	Other	NFPA 70, National Electrical Code (NEC)				Other		
Shift Performed	Day (08:00 - 17:00)	Other	NFPA 101, Life Safety Code				Other		
Workload	Medium		EM 385-1-1, Safety and Health Requirements Manual				Other		
Job Step or Task	Potential Hazard(s)	Conseq	Prob	Freq	Sev.	Controls	Description of Control(s) or Control(s) Needed	Risk Score	
Administration Work	Eye Strain	Dry eye / Lowering of eye sight	2	1	1	1	4 Ensure proper lighting. Ensure computer monitor and document copy stand are at approximately the same height and distance. Reduce computer screen glare by installing anti-glare/anti-static screen	2	
	Wrist Strain	MSD	2	1	1	1	4 Ensure computer keyboards are adjusted so that the elbows are at a 90-degree angle and arms and hands are parallel to the floor. Use wrist rests or other support so that wrists are maintained in a natural position.	2	
	Neck/Shoulder Strain	Turtle Neck Syndrome / Frozen Shoulder	2	1	1	1	4 Ensure monitors are properly adjusted so that the top of the screen is slightly below eye level and is between 18 and 28 inches away.	2	
	Slips, Trips, Falls	Fractures	3	2	2	2	3 Use good housekeeping practices. Secure tripping hazards (cords) to floor	12	
	Back Strain	Back pain / Slipped disk	2	1	2	2	3 Use proper lifting techniques. Get assistance when necessary. When lifting, keep the load close to the body and lift with the legs	4	
	Electrical Shock	Electrocution	2	1	3	2	2 Do not re configure wiring in systems furniture panels. Ensure equipment is properly maintained and grounded. Protect electrical cords from damage by using cord covers. Do not overload outlets.	6	
SASOHI Inspection and Investigation Under General Industry	Compressive foot injuries	Puncture/ Fracture	3	1	2	2	3 Wear appropriate safety shoes/boots that meet ANSI Z 41.	6	
	Ankle injuries	Sprain	3	2	2	2	3 Wear proper field boots with ankle height of at least 4 inches.	12	
	Head Injuries	Fracture/ Laceration	2	1	3	3	3 Wear hard hat when exposed to overhead hazards. Hard hats are required to be worn at all times when in Hard Hat Areas.	6	
	Eye injuries	Puncture/ Loss of sight	2	1	2	2	4 Wear appropriate eye protection as necessary.	4	
	Hand injuries	Amputation / Fracture	3	1	2	2	4 Wear appropriate glove as necessary.	6	
	Exposure to hazardous wastes	Burn/Inhalation/ab sorption	2	1	2	2	4 Wear appropriate level of protective clothing and equipment. Be knowledgeable of procedures to follow when at hazardous waste sites.	4	
	Electrical shock	Electrocution	2	3	3	3	2 Ensure equipment is properly maintained and grounded or has GFCI protection. Ensure all extension cords are the correct type and are protected from damage. Use proper safety tools.	18	

**EXAMPLE 1
EMPLOYEE JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS**

Job Step or Task	Potential Hazard(s)	Conseq	Prob	Freq	Sev.	Controls	Description of Control(s) or Control(s) Needed	Risk Score
	Noise injuries	Loss of hearing	1	1	1	4	Wear proper hearing protection devices (Ear plugs or ear Muffs)	1
	Cold/Heat injuries	Frostbite/ Hypothermia	3	2	2	3	Ensure WBGT guidance. Wear proper garments and water consumption.	12
	Slips, Trips, Falls	Fractures	2	2	2	3	Use good housekeeping practices. Be observant of walking/working surfaces	8
Construction Safety Inspection	Potential fall of over 6 feet	Death	2	1	3	3	Use positive fall protection	6
	Cutting, Grinding, Sawing	Amputation	1	1	2	4	Wear appropriate protective clothing (headgear, goggles, hearing protection, gloves, boots, and leg guards). Ensure equipment is properly guarded.	2
	Suspended loads	Death	2	2	2	3	Do not enter an area within the radius of swing when there is a suspended load. Obey posted warning signs. Be alert for and obey verbal instruction.	8
	Loss of extremities	Amputation/ Fractures	1	1	2	3	Wear clothing that will not get caught in machinery. Do not wear jewelry.	2
	Animals/Insects	Bites/Allergies/Poison	2	1	2	4	Do not approach animals. Use caution and composure when encountering animals. Use a pesticides properly	4
	Trenches/Excavations	Asphyxiation/ Death	2	1	1	4	Stay out of unsupported trenches. All trenches/excavations shall be evaluated and shored accordingly. Be familiar with egress points and evacuation plan.	2
	Fumes/dust	Respiratory pain	2	1	2	4	Ensure proper ventilation and wear respirator if necessary	4
	Welding/Flash	Burns/ Electrocution	2	1	2	2	Avoid welding operations. When exposure is unavoidable, wear proper clothing, gloves, and safety goggles.	4
	Heavy Mobile Equipment	Death	3	2	3	2	Keep alert and out of the way of heavy equipment.	18
	Exposure to the Elements	Loss Conscious	2	1	2	3	Wear proper clothing. Be aware of exposure duration and limit duration if necessary. Be knowledgeable of the symptoms of exposure related illnesses.	4
	Portable or Fixed Ladder	Fractures	2	2	2	2	Before use, inspect them. Maintain three points of contact at all times when climbing a ladder. Keep hands free of additional material when climbing. Use a rope to lift material and tools.	8
	Hazardous Energy sources	Burns/ Electrocution	2	2	3	2	Follow approved procedure for LOTO. Use the properly rated test equipment, and wearing the proper PPE	12
	Lift with crane or forklifts	Fracture/ Death	2	1	2	3	Ensure inspection of lifting equipment prior to operation. Maintain 20' distance from overhead electrical line and equipment. Ensure alert with alarming system when operating forklifts	4
	Confined space	Asphyxiation/ Entrapment	2	1	3	2	Review the PRCs entry permit. Calibration of air monitoring equipment and check air monitoring periodically. Use proper type of PPE including respirators (SCBA)	6
	Cold/Heat injuries	Frostbite/ Hypothermia	3	2	2	3	Ensure WBGT guidance. Wear proper garments and water consumption.	12
	Scaffolds	Death	3	2	3	2	Ensure All scaffolds must be erected and used IAW 29CFR1926 Subpart L – Scaffolds. Use full body harness when access the scaffold.	18
Vehicle Traffic	Unsafe driving	Death	3	4	3	2	Obey traffic laws. Adjust vehicle operation to road and weather conditions. Employ defensive driving techniques. Defensive driver training every 4 years.	36
	Reduced visibility	Multi fracture /Death	3	3	2	2	Ensure windows/mirrors are free from snow and ice. Drive with headlights on. Reduce speed appropriately.	18
	Slick, snowy, foggy, or ice roads	Multi fracture /Death	3	2	2	2	Use studded or chained tires, reduce speed, and increase following distances.	12

**EXAMPLE 1
EMPLOYEE JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS**

Job Step or Task	Potential Hazard(s)	Conse'q	Prob	Freq	Sev.	Controls	Description of Control(s) or Control(s) Needed	Risk Score
Hazard - What are the hazards of the job task?	Consequence - What would be the result of an injury or illness?	Probability - What is the probability that the hazard will occur?	Insert pictures, comments or drawings here:					
Caught In or Between	Amputation	1 - Unlikely to occur						
Contact With (chemical, particle, sharp edges)	Burns / Lacerations	2 - Low (every 2 to 3 years)						
Electrical: Stored, Active	Shock/Death	3 - Medium (every 1 or 2 years)						
Ergonomic: Repetitive	Sprain/Strain	4 - High (every year or less)						
Ergonomic: Awkward Posture (bending, twisting, reaching)	Musculoskeletal Disorder	Frequency - How often is the job step or task performed?						
Ergonomic: Lifting	Sprain/Strain	1 - Once per year or longer						
Ergonomic: Pushing, Pulling	Sprain/Strain	2 - Once per month or more						
Fire/Explosion	Death / Burns	3 - Once per week or more						
High Pressure: Hydraulic, Pneumatic, Vacuum	Death	4 - Once per day or more						
Inhalation Chemical, Gas, Particulate	Chronic Health Effects	Severity - If you were injured or made ill performing the task, what would the result be?						
Mechanical (moving parts, pinch points)	Irritation (skin, lungs, eyes)	1 - Negligible (less than a lost workday - first aid, near miss)						
Noise (above 85 dBA)	Lacerations	2 - Marginal (minor injury or illness with lost workdays, minor property damage)						
	Loss of Consciousness	3 - Critical (severe injury or illness, major property damage)						
Radiation (x-rays, microwave, lasers)	Loss of Sight	9 - Catastrophic (loss of life, loss of property)						
Slips, Trips, Falls		Controls - What controls are in place to prevent the hazard from occurring?						
Struck-by	Contusion	1 - Full engineering controls (hazard is fully blocked)						
Thermal (cold/heat exposure)	Heat Stroke/Burns	2 - Partial Control (PPE, Administrative, LOTO, procedures)						
	Stop Breathing	3 - Active warning (alarms, interlocks)						
Workload		4 - Warning signs, barriers						
Sedentary - lifting 10 pounds maximum, occasionally walking and standing		5 - None						
Light work - lifting 20 pounds maximum, frequent lifting/carrying 10 pounds maximum, walking or standing								
Medium - lifting 40 pounds maximum, frequent lifting/carrying 25 pounds.								
Heavy - lifting 100 pounds, frequent lifting/carrying 50 pounds.								

Supervisor:
Signature:
Date:

Employee:
Signature:
Date:

Appendix E

Munitions Risk Decision (MRD)

E-1. Munition Risk Decision (MRD) will contain the following:

- a. The location and condition to be waived and the alternatives considered.
- b. The total explosives weight by hazard class/division at each potential explosives site (PES).
- c. Distance to each exposed site (ES) from each PES and a brief description of the ES to include type and estimated value of the property, and if the property is located on or off the installation.
- d. Estimated number of people on and off the installation located at the ES.
- e. If a corrective action is required, the corrective action planned, to include the expected date of completion.
- f. Estimate and record the potential monetary loss, personnel exposed, and potential fatalities and injuries.
- g. A statement that compliance with the mandatory safety requirements cannot be accomplished, and the reasons why.
- h. Specific time period for which the MRD is requested.
- i. An authenticated detailed imagery map with a scale of 1:2,500 preferred, but not greater than 1:5,000. The map will depict all exposures within applicable QD arcs, including those beyond the boundary fence. New proposed military and civilian construction sites within applicable QD arcs will be indicated on the map. Any buildings and facilities on the map that have been removed will be crossed out. Any land acquisition proposals will be identified on the map.

E-2. Instruction for completing of MRD.

- a. Figure G-1. Munitions Risk Decision (MRD) document. It provides key facts in a clear and essential rationale for the site to a risk decision level to reach a conclusion by reviewing this document. State purpose, enough background information, compelling reason to justify violating the safety standards, and what risks presents on the site.
- b. Figure G-2. Munitions Risk Decision (MRD) Coordination Form.
 - (1) Site information. This section identifies the site on cover.
 - (a) Block 1a - Country. Enter the country where the site is located.
 - (b) Block 1b - Location. Enter the location where the site is located.
 - (c) Block 2 - Service. Enter the Service responsible for submitting the deviation.
 - (d) Block 3a - Installation Type. Enter the type of installation on which the site is located (for example, AHA #, ECM #). Enter "other" for sites not on an installation.

(e) Block 3b - Installation Name. Enter the name of the installation, if applicable.

(f) Block 3c - Type of Site. Enter the type of the site on which the deviation occurs. This block should convey the nature of the operation involved (for example, magazine, open storage area, ammunition holding area, and so forth).

(2) Deviation information. This section provides all the violation information at a glance and allows the approval authority to see all the critical information on one page.

(a) Block 4 - Deviation number. This is the originator's unit identification code (UIC), the type of deviation (see block 7), followed by the 4-digit year, 2-digit month, 2-digit day (see block 10) and a sequential alpha character for each deviation of the type prepared that day. For example, for the second event waiver (EW) initiated by the activity with UIC WJS799 (8A Safety) on 10 January 2018, the individual preparing the MRD coordination would enter "WJS799-EW- 20180110."

(b) Block 5a - Effective Date.

(c) Block 5b - Expiration Date.

(d) Block 6 - Deviation From. Enter the Ammunition/Explosives (AE) Safety Standard.

(e) Block 7 - Type of Deviation. Enter whether the deviation is an event waiver (EW), waiver (W), exemption (E), or Secretarial Certification.

(f) Block 8 - Number/Title and Paragraph of Requirement. Enter the title, number, and paragraph of the requirement not being met. For example, Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards, DA Pam 385-64, paragraph 17-2f (2). When the deviation involves a violation of Defense Explosives Safety Regulation (DESR) 6055.09, include the appropriate reference for that document as well (for instance, DESR 6055.09, paragraph V1.E8.2.1).

(g) Block 9 - Potential Consequences of Deviation from Approved Standards. These numbers quantify the potential consequences of the risk being accepted and are based on the residual risk after control measures have been implemented. Enter the anticipated numbers for fatalities, additional injuries, and the dollar loss to equipment and facilities due to the deviation, based on the worst case scenario.

(h) Block 10 - Date Deviation Initiated. Enter the date the safety professional and/or analyst created this MRD coordination.

(i) Block 11 - Residual Severity. Enter the residual severity after control measures have been implemented.

(j) Block 12 - Residual Probability. Enter the residual probability after control measures have been implemented.

(k) Block 13 - Residual Level of Risk. Enter the residual risk of the interim mitigation efforts using DA PAM 385-30, table 3-3, Standardized Army Risk Matrix.

(l) Block 14a - Safety Professional/Analyst. Enter the name and POC information of the safety professional and/or analyst that conducted the risk assessment. This will allow the "Reviewed By" official to contact the safety professional and/or analyst if questions arise.

(m) Block 14b - Analyst Signature. Signature of the safety professional and/or analyst

that conducted the risk assessment. Do not sign until the risk analysis has been completed.

(n) Block 14c - Submitter. Enter the name and POC information, if different than block 14a.

(o) Block 14d - Submitter Signature. Signature of the submitter, if different than block 14a.

(3) U.S. Deviation Review. This section lists offices that have reviewed the risk assessment and have concurred or non-concurred. Routing for the MRD coordination should not be assumed to be through the garrison commander only. Routing for approval and proper awareness should include the garrison commander (for coordination with safety, master planning, Department of Public Works, security, fire and emergency services, environmental, legal, and so forth), senior commander (overall responsible for the installation), the higher headquarters of the unit responsible for the mission or operation, and any exposed units (to include other Services and/or agencies and non-DoD entities). Enter the date, whether they concur with approving the deviation and accepting the associated risk, organization, printed name and title of the person reviewing, and their signature. Comments should be attached, as necessary, and the safety professional and/or analyst should consider changing the original risk assessment, if necessary, based on these comments. If a reviewer does not concur, they must select the attachment block to provide comments for their non-concurrence. If additional space is needed to document MRD coordination routing, create and attach additional (separate) page 1 documents. These "continuation pages" will have blocks 1 through 4 completed and "CONTINUATION OF US DEVIATION REVIEW" entered in block 8.

(4) U.S. Deviation Risk Decision. The section identifies the person approving the deviation and making the associated risk decision. The person signing must be authorized to decide the risk IAW table 1-2, Risk Acceptance Authority for Safety Standards Deviation.

(a) Block 15a - Decision Authority. Enter the risk decision authority for safety standards deviation.

(b) Block 15b - Unit/Comm. Enter the specific unit and/or command the approval authority is assigned.

(c) Block 16a - Date. Date the approving authority signs the document making the risk decision. This date will be annotated in the Effective Date in block 5a.

(d) Block 16b - Expiration Date. To be completed by approval authority. Enter the date the deviation will expire. The expiration date is calculated by using block 16a and the duration chosen based on how long duration of deviation should be. The Expiration Date will be annotated in block 5b and once block 16b has been entered. For example, for effective date 20181202 (block 16a) and duration of 1 month to 1 year the deviation would expire on 20191201. If the deviation is greater than 5 years enter "permanent" in the space provided for the expiration date.

(e) Block 17 - Rank/Title. Rank and title of the approving authority. For example, Major General, USA, 4th Infantry Division, Commanding.

(f) Block 17a - Printed Name. Printed name of the approving authority.

(g) Block 17b - Signature. Signature of the approving authority.

(h) Block 17c - Comment. Comments should be attached, as necessary. If an approving authority comments and/or does not accept the assessed residual risk, then those developing the risk assessment should work together with the approving authority to mitigate and manage the risk to meet mission requirements. If more room is needed for comments, attach a continuation sheet and check the “attachment” block to indicate that something is attached.

c. Figure E-3. Overall Submittal Drawing. It provides visible information, how far QDs go off from PES to ES and what violations exist on the site.

d. Figure E-4. Blast Effects Chart. It shows visible image about what could be damaged based on each QD.

e. Figure E-5. Chart of Violations for Individual PES to Exposed sites worksheet. It provides what violations were caused from each PES.

(1) Location. Enter the location where the site is located.

(2) PES Name. Enter name or number of the munition-related facility.

(3) NEW. Enter the NEW by hazard division.

(4) Information on the exposed sites. This section lists ESs to the PES and provides estimates of expected loss in the event of an accident. – Exposed sites. List the ES facility number and description of all facilities within QD of the PES. Enter the required and actual distances between the PES and ES. Next, enter the number of people at the ES and calculate the estimated dollar value of the ES facility and/or equipment at the ES. Then, enter the type of exposure (that is, quantity distance) relationship required between the PES and ES (for example, IBD, Public Traffic Route distance, and so forth). Next, annotate whether the ES is on or off the installation. Then, calculate the expected number of fatalities, injuries, and loss to equipment and facilities for the ES. Calculation of expected loss can be determined by using software, such as the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board approved software Automated Safety Assessment Protocol-Explosives (ASAP-X) tool.

(5) Residual Severity. Enter the residual severity after control measures have been implemented.

(6) Residual Probability. Enter the residual probability after control measures have been implemented.

(7) Residual Risk. Enter the residual risk of the interim mitigation efforts.

(8) Total. These numbers are total sum of fatalities, injuries, and loss to equipment and facilities for the ES.

(9) Corrective actions. Permanent measures may or may not be possible. Provide milestones for any permanent actions that will be taken. For military construction projects, provide the project number and estimated cost. If more room is needed for explanation, attach a continuation sheet next page and indicate that something is attached.

(10) Control Measures. List the control measures that will be implemented to reduce the initial risk to a residual risk. Include milestones of when controls will be implemented if not implemented before the MRD is signed. If more room is needed for explanation, attach a

continuation sheet next page and indicate that something is attached.

f. Figure E-6. Chart of Violations for Overall PES to Exposed sites worksheet. It provides overall worst case potential property damage or loss on the site.

(1) Information on the exposed sites. This section lists the greatest damaged ESs from the PESs and provides estimates of expected loss in the event of an accident.

(2) Exposed sites. List the greatest damaged ES facility number from the PESs and description of all facilities within QD of the PES. Then Enter the PES which creates highest damage loss. Enter the required and actual distances between the PES and ES. Next, enter the number of people at the ES and calculate the estimated dollar value of the ES facility and/or equipment at the ES. Then, enter the type of exposure (that is, quantity distance) relationship required between the PES and ES (for example, IBD, Public Traffic Route distance, and so forth). Next, annotate whether the ES is on or off the installation. Then, calculate the expected number of fatalities, injuries, and loss to equipment and facilities for the ES. Calculation of expected loss can be determined by using software, such as the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board approved software Automated Safety Assessment Protocol-Explosives (ASAP-X) tool.

g. Figure E-7. Mitigation Action (Control Measures). It provides developed control measures in order to reduce the risk associated with munition-related facilities.

Sample of Munitions Risk Decision (MRD) Memorandum

(Letter head)

OFFICE SYMBOL (ARIMS Record Number)

Date

MEMORANDUM FOR XXXXXXXXXX

SUBJECT: Munitions Risk Decision (MRD) (Deviation # N0319A-W-20180309-A) for Location Name, South Korea

1. References:

- a. DESR 6055.09, Defense Explosives Safety Regulation, 13 January 2019.
- b. DA PAM 385-64, Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards, 24 May 2011, with Rapid Action Revision Issue date 10 October 2013.
- c. DA PAM 385-30, Risk Management, 2 December 2014.
- d. CJCSI 4360.01A, Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management for Joint Operations Planning and Execution, 25 November 2014.

Figure E-1. Sample of Munitions Risk Decision (MRD) Memorandum

OFFICE SYMBOL (ARIMS Record Number)

SUBJECT: Munitions Risk Decision (MRD) (Deviation # N0319A-W-20180309-A) for Location Name, South Korea

e. USPACOMINST 0601.8, Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management (ESMRM) for Joint Operations Planning and Execution, 15 July 2016.

2. Purpose: The Name of Command that is requesting the MRD requests a MRD for If Port put Amount of NEW and HD 1.1. If not a port delete this highlighted Section at Location Name, South Korea.

3. Background: Provide a brief background of the location. Give number of Potential Explosives Sites (PESs). Discuss the type of operations and what brought you to this point in needing a MRD.

4. Compelling Reason for MRD: Provide the command the reason that you need a MRD, What you have done to work towards a violation free site, and the compelling reason for needing a MRD.

5. Based on the data collected, the population and existing structures at risk at Location Name are listed below. The levels of risk to personnel vary based on distance from the Potential Explosives Site (PES). Further detail for the chart listed below can be found in the Chart of Violations for Individual PESs (encl 4) of this MRD package:

Relationship 관계		Exposures 노출		Potential Consequences 잠재적 결과		
PES Name 잠재폭발장소 명칭	# of ES 노출장소 수	# of People 인원수	Infrastructure Cost 기반시설 비용	Fatalities 사망자	Injuries 부상자	Infrastructure 기반시설

6. The risk of not having adequate Lightning Protection Systems (LPS) is accepted based on the implementation and monitoring of the following compensatory measures:

a. IAW the above referenced 1. a. paragraph V2.E4.4.1 a lightning warning system will be established and employed at all locations which do not meet current LPS requirements to notify personnel of lightning within a 10 mile radius. The system will be posted, personnel trained and a lightning / emergency evacuation plan exercise conducted semi-annually. The evacuation plan will include closing the doors on the AE storage structures and evacuating personnel to a minimum of Public Transportation Route Distance (Air Force and Marine Corp) / Inhabited Building Distance (Army) upon notification of lightning within a 10 mile radius.

Figure E-1. Sample of Munitions Risk Decision (MRD) Memorandum - Continued

OFFICE SYMBOL (ARIMS Record Number)

SUBJECT: Munitions Risk Decision (MRD) (Deviation # N0319A-W-20180309-A) for Location Name, South Korea

b. LPS testing and maintenance of existing LPS must remain in place. If the system is damaged, a work order to repair the damage must be completed. LPS testing must be completed IAW applicable regulations and standards.

7. Control measures were developed in order to reduce the risk associated with storing ammunition and are documented in encl 6. In order to eliminate the violation completely, Your Organizational Name has developed the following milestones and cost associated with each:

a. Milestone A - efforts and cost.

b. Milestone B - efforts and cost.

8. The enclosed MRD Coordination, and this MRD (Deviation # N0319A-W-20180309-A) identifies violations to Department of Defense (DOD) and U.S. Army explosives safety standards. **This MRD establishes operational allowance for the Location Name and type of Operation (e.g. Ammunition Depot, ASP, AHA, etc.).** This MRD is submitted for your review, approval, and signature (encl 1).

9. **The overall explosives safety risk assessment at Location Name for this MRD is RISK LEVEL (e.g. EXTREMELY HIGH, HIGH, MEDIUM, LOW).** The probability of an incident is assessed as (SELDOM), while the severity of an incident is assessed as (CATASTROPHIC). The enclosed MRD Coordination, and this MRD (Deviation # N0319A-W-20180309-A), documents command acknowledgment and acceptance of associated explosives safety risk for Location Name, South Korea.

10. Property cost analysis and personnel exposures were derived from the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board (DDESB) Munitions Risk Assessments. Worst case calculation were developed for Location and further detail on this data can be found in the Chart of Violations for the Overall Site (encl 5) of this MRD package. **The overall worst case potential property damage or loss is approximately \$X,XXX,XXX. Potential personnel fatalities are XXX and an additional XXX projected injuries.**

11. All responsible parties will maintain copies of the MRD to ensure compliance. The Requesting Organization commander will coordinate with 6th Ordnance Battalion and USFK Safety office to ensure an annual review is conducted to confirm that the risk levels remain consistent with the assessment, that mission requirements continue, and that the approved operations represents the least risk of the available operations. The Requesting Organization commander will forward a copy of the annual review through the Service Component Safety Office to the USFK Safety Director.

12. I authorize the USFK Safety Office to conduct unannounced inspections at Location Name to monitor compliance with safe operating procedures.

Figure E-1. Sample of Munitions Risk Decision (MRD) Memorandum - Continued

OFFICE SYMBOL (ARIMS Record Number)

SUBJECT: Munitions Risk Decision (MRD) (Deviation # N0319A-W-20180309-A) for Location Name, South Korea

13. This comprehensive explosives safety risk assessment and a finalized, approved MRD packet provide documented acknowledgment and acceptance of risk associated with the Location Name.

14. The point of contact for this memorandum is NAME, Position Title, at DSN (XXX) XXX-XXXX or XXX.X.XXXXXXXX.XXX@mail.mil.

Signature Block
(Date)

Figure E-1. Sample of Munitions Risk Decision (MRD) Memorandum - Continued

MUNITIONS RISK DECISION COORDINATION

MUNITIONS RISK DECISION COORDINATION 탄약 위험 결정 협조서					
For use of this form, see USFK PAM 385-64 본 양식을 사용하기 위해서는 주한미군 팜플렛 385-64를 참조					
SITE INFORMATION 부지정보					
1a. Country 국가: Korea		1b. Location 위치:		2. Service 군:	
3b. Installation Name 시설명칭:				3a. Installation Type 시설유형:	
				3c. Type of Site 부지유형:	
DEVIATION INFORMATION 안전기준 미준수 정보					
4. Deviation # 안전기준 미준수 번호:		5a. Effective Date 유효일자:		5b. Expiration Date 만료일자:	
6. Deviation From 안전기준 미준수 내용: Ammunition/Explosive (AE) Safety Standards					
7. Type of Deviation 안전기준 미준수 유형: EW - Event Waiver		8. Number/Title and Paragraph of Requirement 요구사항 관련번호/제목 및 구절:			
9. Potential Consequences of Deviation from Approved Standards 승인된 기준에 대한 안전기준 미준수에 따른 잠재적인 결과:		9a. # Fatalities 사망자 수:		9b. # Injuries 부상자 수:	
		9c. Equip/Fac Loss \$ 장비/시설 손실가액:		10. Date Deviation Initiated 안전기준 미준수 개시일:	
11. Residual Severity 잔여심각성:		12. Residual Probability 잔여개연성:		13. Residual Level of Risk 잔여위험수준:	
		14a. Safety Professional/Analyst (POC Info) 안전전문가/분석관(담당자 정보):			
14b. Analyst Signature 분석관 서명:		14c. Submitter (POC Info) 제출자(담당자정보):		14d. Submitter Signature 제출자 서명:	
US DEVIATION REVIEW 미측 안전기준 미준수 검토					
DATE 일자	CONCUR/NON-CONCUR 동의/비동의	ORGANIZATION 소속	PRINTED NAME/TITLE 인쇄체 성명/직책	Attachment 첨부물 여부	SIGNATURE 서명
	<input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Concur			Attachment 첨부? <input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Concur			Attachment 첨부? <input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Concur			Attachment 첨부? <input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Concur			Attachment 첨부? <input type="checkbox"/>	
US DEVIATION RISK DECISION 미국 안전기준 미준수 위험 결정					
I have reviewed the risk assessment and understand the hazard and potential consequences. I am approving this deviation and accepting the additional potential consequences and residual risk based on implementation of mitigation actions and current operational necessity. 본인은 위험평가 자료를 검토하였으며, 위험 및 잠재적 결과를 이해합니다. 본인은 이 안전기준 미준수를 승인하며, 완화조치 이행 및 현재의 작전적 필요에 근거하여 추가적인 잠재적 결과 및 잔여위험을 수용합니다.					
15a. Decision Authority 결정권자: ROK/US Bilateral Theater Acceptance Authority 한미 양국 전구 수용권자		15b. Unit/Comm 부대/사령부:		16a. DATE 일자: 16b. Expiration Date 만료일자:	
17a. PRINTED NAME인쇄체 성명:		17b. SIGNATURE 서명:			
17c. Comments 의견:					Attachment 첨부 <input type="checkbox"/>

Figure E-2. Submittal Drawing

It will be for the Overall Submittal Drawing.
Individual PES Submittal Drawings will go with the associated ASAP-X worksheet.

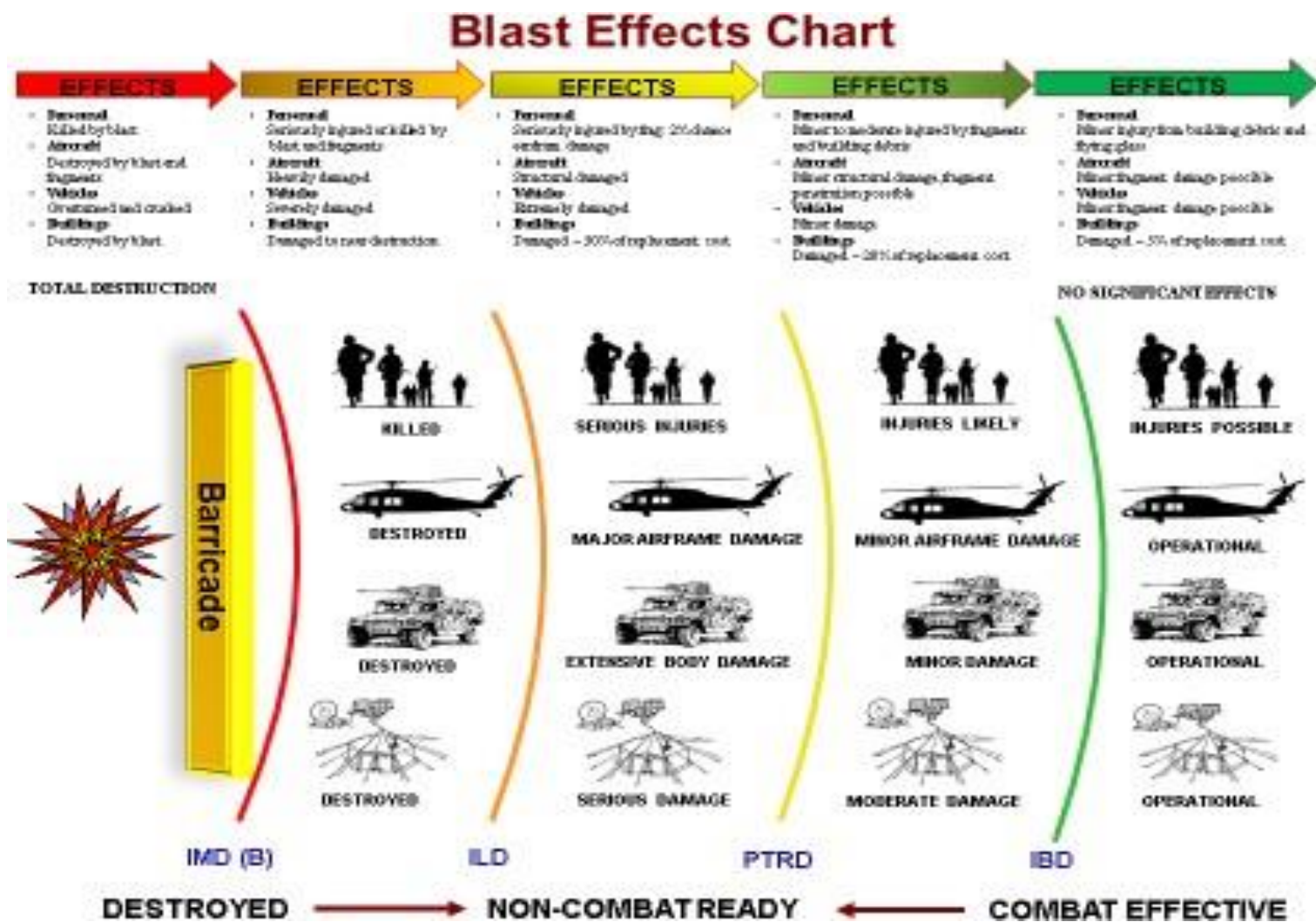


Figure E-3. Blast Effects Chart

Chart of Violation for Individual PES to EXPOSED Sites Worksheet

개별 잠재폭발장소에 대한 노출장소 위반사항 도표

a. LOCATION 위치			c. NEW 순록약항	d. HD 1.1	e. HD 1.2.1	f. MCE	g. HD 1.2.2	h. HD 1.3	i. HD 1.4
b. PES NAME 잠재폭발장소의 명칭									
d. INFORMATION ON THE EXPOSED SITES									
Exposed Site (Facility) 노출장소(시설)	Distance (ft) 거리(피트)		# People 인원수	Equip/Fac (Value)\$ 장비/시설가액	Exposure Type 노출유형	On Base (Y/N) 영내	Fatalities 사망자 수	Injuries 부상자 수	Equip/Fac (Damage)\$ 장비/시설손실 가액
	Required 소요거리	Actual 실거리							
t. Residual Severity: 잔여심각성		u. Residual Probability: 잔여개연성		v. Residual Risk: 잔여위험수준		w. Total: 합계	0.0	0.0	\$0
x. Corrective Actions 시정조치:									
y. Control Measures 통제대책:									

Figure E-4. Chart of Violations for Individual PES to Exposed Sites Worksheet

Chart of Violation for Over-All PES to EXPOSED Sites Worksheet
모든 잠재폭발장소에 대한 노출장소 위반사항 도표

LOCATION 위치				NEW 순록약항	HD 1.1	HD 1.2.1	MCE	HD 1.2.2	HD 1.3	HD 1.4
PES NAME 잠재폭발장소의 명칭										
a. INFORMATION ON THE EXPOSED SITES (ES) 노출장소에 관한 정보										
Exposed Site (Facility) 노출장소 (시설)	PES w/Highest Damage Loss 최대손실 잠재폭발장소	Distance (ft) 거리(피트)		# People 인원수	Equip/Fac (Value)\$ 장비/시설가액	Exposure Type 노출유형	On Base (Y/N) 영내	Fatalities 사망자 수	Injuries 부상자 수	Equip/Fac (Damage)\$ 장비/시설손실가액
		Required 소요거리	Actual 실거리							
Residual Severity: 잔여심각성			Residual Probability: 잔여개연성		Residual Risk: 잔여위험수준		Total: 합계	0.0	0.0	\$0
Corrective Actions 시정조치:										
Control Measures 통제대책:										

Figure E-5. Chart of Violations for Overall PES to Exposed Sites Worksheet

MITIGATION ACTION (CONTROL MEASURES)

Safety is the top priority in all Ammunition and Explosives (AE) operations. As a condition for approval, implement the following risk control measures:

1. Utilize active and aggressive planning to ensure the amount of ammunition being stored will not exceed the maximum NEW (in lbs.) at any one time.

PES	HD 1.1	HD 1.2.1	HD 1.2.2	HD 1.3	HD 1.4

2. At all times, Individuals will maintain safe separation distance from AE. The US Army's cardinal rule for explosives safety is to expose the minimum number of people to the minimum quantity of explosives for the minimum amount of time.

3. Develop an emergency plan that includes provisions for emergency response teams, fire truck and ambulance support, and emergency response for conventional munitions and explosives accidents. Include procedures for alerting Host Nation representatives in case of an accident if needed.

4. Rehearse an emergency response and evacuation plan by all personnel on site or in proximity of the location.

5. Ensure the contents of this MRD are known by all exposed personnel who routinely operate within the explosives safety quantity distance zones.

6. Any serious accident or incident will result in the immediate termination of this MRD, pending investigation. The responsible OIC shall take necessary actions to create and maintain a safe and secure site.

7. Risk Management: Development of deliberate risk assessment worksheets, Department of Defense (DD) Form 2977, to identify hazards and control measures for the mission and provide at a minimum, how they will be accomplished, and who is responsible for making sure that the mitigation remains in effect.

8. Provide Oversight. All operational and safety requirements will be strictly enforced. All personnel directly involved with the operations will participate in safety brief prior to commencing duties.

Figure E-6. Mitigation Action (Control Measures)

9. Limit Exposure: A minimum number of personnel will be exposed to the smallest quantity of explosives for the shortest period of time. The number of workers will be kept to the minimum required to perform a safe and efficient operation. Do not permit loitering within the vicinity of AE.

10. SOPs: Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for operations involving AE; ensure all personnel read, understand, and sign the SOPs.

11. Fire: Army personnel do not fight fires involving AE. Fire Protection Measures will be specifically addressed in the deliberate risk assessment. Garrison and/or Host Nation capability (fire trucks) will be identified and utilized to support the operation. Fueling of vehicles, light sets or other equipment will be done at a minimum of 100 feet away from any AE operations. No vehicle used to transport munitions will be fueled when uploaded with AE. Vehicles will be have AE removed prior to refueling. All grounding requirements will be implemented while refueling operations are in progress. Designate smoking area and enforce.

12. Ensure the correct fire symbols are post on the facilities. Additionally, ensure that any change to the fire symbol is updated to the fire department.

13. Emergency Contacts: Make sure all personnel understand emergency response procedures/phone numbers. *Note.* All emergency response personnel are located at the Location.

Figure E-6. Mitigation Action (Control Measures) - Continued

Appendix F

Remedial Driver's Training Program for Non-Tactical Vehicle Operations Program of Instruction (POI)

F-1. References

- a. Field Manual (FM) 21-60, Visual Signals, 30 September 1987.
- b. TC 21-305-20, Manual for the Wheeled Vehicle Operator, 12 January 2016.
- c. Department of Army Pamphlet 385-40, Army Accident Investigations and Reporting, 18 March 2015.
- d. Army Regulation (AR) 385-10, The Army Safety Program, 24 February 2017.
- e. AR 600-55, The Army Driver and Operator Standardization Program (Selection, Training, Testing, and Licensing), 17 September 2019.
- f. United States Forces Korea (USFK) Regulation 190-1, Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision.
- g. USFK Pamphlet 385-2, Guide to Safe Driving in Korea, 17 March 2020.
- h. Army in Korea (AK) Regulation 385-11, Eighth Army Tactical Vehicle Movements, Driver's Training, Testing, and Licensing in the Korean Theater of Operations, 5 June 2020.
- i. AK Regulation 385-10, Eighth Army Safety Program, 1 April 2020.

F-2. Purpose

Motor vehicle accidents are becoming a high risk activity that if not mitigated can significantly degrade our readiness. 8A Military Members, General Schedule (GS), and assigned Contractors continue to have Non-Tactical Vehicle (NTV) accidents and are assimilating to the local driving habits. To remedy, all leaders must adhere to this safety policy. 8A Command Safety will establish and implement procedures for a 40-hour Remedial Driver's Training Course for accidents involving NTVs, on or off the installation, with Major Subordinate Command (MSC) Safety Managers and Brigade (BDE)/Battalion (BN) Master Drivers.

F-3. Scope

This policy applies to all Eighth Army Military Members, Government Civilian (GS) and assigned Contractors. This course is designed for an at-fault operator, the Vehicle Commander (VC), along with their immediate supervisors.

F-4. Requirements

A critical element in reducing accidents is Leader involvement. Leaders will identify their Soldiers/Civilians who operate NTVs and ensure they meet all the safety training requirements and counsel them in writing as to their responsibilities to follow regulations and standards. Leaders will track individual training progress and ensure required training is completed as mandated by appropriate regulations. Additionally, Leaders will ensure:

- a. Garrison initiates ticket/accident report(s) and Commander will suspend individual's NTV license of personnel involved in "at-fault" accidents, issued tickets citing traffic violations, or displaying unsafe/substandard driving skills.

b. Individuals with a suspended license must attend, the first 32 hours of remedial driver's training and at a minimum, signed up for the eight hour in class remedial course, prior to reinstating their license. Training will focus on correcting individual driving deficiencies. The following individuals will attend the training:

(1) Vehicle Commander (VC), individual that is responsible for the operation of the NTV. The VC is required to attend training if present in the vehicle at the time of the incident.

(2) The operator and VC's immediate supervisor.

Note. If there was a VC in the vehicle, they will not take the place of the immediate supervisor.

c. The at-fault NTV operator's organization will provide their Master Driver (MD), who is responsible for road testing and updating records of at-fault operators, VCs, and supervisors.

d. Lead instructors from the BDE/BN will send to the MSC safety Representative and the 8A Safety Office a Memorandum for Record (MFR), example attached, with a list of personnel who attended the class. Each MSC is responsible for sending the 8A Safety Office a valid road test route, before the class is conducted.

F-5. Remedial Driver's Training Course

The Remedial Driver's Training Course will offer individuals the opportunity to enhance their driving skills and knowledge, while developing new skills in risk management and accident mitigation methods. After the completion of this 40-hour Remedial Driver's Training Course, the at-fault NTV operator, VC, and supervisor will meet the intent of retraining drivers and create an accident free culture. 8A Safety and 8A Master Driver will have oversight, however, instruction will be led by the tasked MSC Safety Manager and/or the BDE/BN Master Driver. This course will consist of the following training:

a. **Day 1 - Deliberate Risk Management Training:** Prior to attending the course, all individuals will pre-register for these courses to ensure enrollment is complete and students are able to receive training.

(1) A representative from the 8A and MSC Safety Offices will oversee the class and attendance. If available, the 8A representative will attend Day 1 and conduct an introduction of the course.

(2) Individuals will go online to the Army Learning Management System at <https://www.lms.army.mil>, and take the following:

(a) RM Basic Course (2G-F97_DL). Risk Management (RM) Basic Course defines the process of identifying, assessing, and controlling risks arising from operational factors and making decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits. It is the Army's primary method for identifying hazards and controlling risks. Understand this process will mitigate risk of catastrophic loss in equipment and injury to personnel during day-to-day operation. It uses a holistic approach to identify threats in any situation, program, or environment, in the work place or at home, 24/7.

(b) Transportation RM Branch Course. Provide Transportation Corps Soldiers with the understanding, knowledge, skill, and resources they need in order to recognize, analyze, and anticipate hazards, violations, safety program deficiencies, and trends that could cause accidents so they can proactively prevent accidents.

(3) After completing the DL courses, the MSC Safety Officer will review the DL Courses, and introduce Risk Mitigation basics.

(4) The BDE/BN Master Driver will teach the 8A TC/VC Class and administer the Test, with an 80% passing score. After completion, the MD will show the Korea Safe Driving FY18 and FMTV video to complete TC/VC certification for tactical vehicles.

b. **Day 2 - Local Accidents Analysis & Risk Mitigation Development:** Students will conduct the following:

(1) Collect recent motor vehicle accident data from the local area (on-installation and/or off-installation). Class resources will inform student data collection efforts. Instructors will verify collected data.

(2) Instructors will guide student data analysis to determine trends and identify hazards.

(3) Students will use data analysis and hazard findings to develop mitigation strategies for their commands. Students will present strategies to the class on Day 4.

c. **Day 3 - Organizational Master Driver's Check Ride:** Students are required to conduct and pass an installation road test.

(1) Organizational MDs will brief personnel on the training course station layout, and provide basic driving techniques; one station will include the use of ground guides.

(2) Organizational MDs will establish a coned course with stations and teach proper driving techniques.

(3) Organizational MDs will test students for proper driving skills.

(4) Organizational MDs will annotate results on DA Form 6125, Road Test Score Sheet and DA Form 348, Equipment Operator's Qualification Record (Except Aircraft).

(5) The 8A MD will develop the course layout and will receive a MFR with successful completion of the road tests from the MD. Course information will get sent to organizational MD's prior to teaching the course.

d. **Day 4 - Accident Data and Mitigation Briefs & Safety Out brief:** Student groups will present their Accident Analysis and Risk Mitigation Methods. The 8A Safety Officer will conduct a close-out brief upon the successful completion of all previous requirements, if available.

e. **Day 5 (Date TBD) - Installation Command 8-hour Remedial Driver's Course:** Company commanders will command-refer all individuals who meet conditions in references 4.a. and b., to the Army Traffic Safety Training Program. This will serve as the primary remedial driver's training point-of-entry. All three individuals will self-register for the Remedial Driver's Training Course through the IMCOM Army Traffic Safety Training Program at <https://imc.army.mil/airs/usgdisclaimer.aspx>.

F-6. Vehicle Operations

a. All Individuals operating NTVs will conduct proper Preventative Maintenance Checks & Services (PMCS), date, and sign DA Form 5988E, Equipment Maintenance and Inspection Worksheet (EGA) and DA Form 5987E, Motor Equipment Dispatch (EGA).

b. Soldiers and leaders will consolidate mission requirements to limit superfluous usage of NTVs and decrease the likelihood of accidents.

F-7. The point of contact for this POI is the 8A Master Driver or the Command Safety Director at DSN 755-8128 or 755-1281 respectively.

Enclosure A. Example Course Schedule - Contact the 8A Command Safety Office Master Driver for course schedule at DSN 755-8128.

8A REMEDIAL DRIVER'S TRAINING COURSE SCHEDULE/POI							
TRAINING SCHEDULE (FY21)							
UNIT: SAFETY OFFICE							
DAY 1	WHO	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TRAINER(S)	REFERENCE	REMARKS	UNIFORM
0630-0800	ALL	ACCOUNTABILITY FORMATION / PRT	UNIT AREA	SUPERVISOR	FM 7-22		IPFU
0800-0930	ALL	PERS HYGIENE / BREAKFAST	BARRACKS / DFAC	SUPERVISOR			DUTY
0930-1000	ALL	INTRODUCTION, COURSE OVERVIEW	CLASSROOM	INSTRUCTOR			DUTY
1000-1100	ALL	RISK MANAGEMENT (ONLINE)	CLASSROOM	MSC SAFETY	ALMS		DUTY
1100-1200	ALL	TRANSPORTATION RISK MANAGEMENT COURSE (ONLINE)	CLASSROOM	MSC SAFETY	ALMS		DUTY
1200-1300	ALL	LUNCH	DFAC	DFAC MGR	SOP		DUTY
1300-1400	ALL	RISK MANAGEMENT INTRODUCTION	CLASSROOM	MSC SAFETY	AR 385-10		DUTY
1400-1530	ALL	TCVC CLASS	CLASSROOM	MD	AK 385-11 / TC 3-21.60		DUTY
1530-1630	ALL	TCVC TEST	CLASSROOM	MD	AK 385-11		DUTY
1630-1700	ALL	KOREA SAFE DRIVING, WINTER DRIVING AND FMTV VIDEOS (3)	CLASSROOM	MD	USFK 385-2, AK 385-11		DUTY
DAY 2	WHO	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TRAINER(S)	REFERENCE	REMARKS	UNIFORM
0630-0800	ALL	ACCOUNTABILITY FORMATION / PRT	UNIT AREA	SUPERVISOR	FM 7-22		IPFU
0800-0930	ALL	PERS HYGIENE / BREAKFAST	BARRACKS / DFAC	SUPERVISOR			DUTY
0930-1030	ALL	DATA COLLECTION	CLASSROOM	MSC SAFETY	AR 385-10		DUTY
1030-1200	ALL	DATA ANALYSIS	CLASSROOM	MSC SAFETY	AR 385-10		DUTY
1200-1300	ALL	LUNCH	DFAC	DFAC MGR	SOP		DUTY
1300-1530	ALL	MITIGATION STRATEGIES	CLASSROOM	MSC SAFETY	AR 385-10		DUTY
1530-1700	ALL	WORKING GROUPS	CLASSROOM	MSC SAFETY	AR 385-10		DUTY
DAY 3	WHO	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TRAINER(S)	REFERENCE	REMARKS	UNIFORM
0630-0800	ALL	ACCOUNTABILITY FORMATION / PRT	UNIT AREA	SUPERVISOR	FM 7-22		IPFU
0800-0930	ALL	PERS HYGIENE / BREAKFAST	BARRACKS / DFAC	SUPERVISOR			DUTY
0930-1000	ALL	INTRODUCTION TO BASIC DRIVING	MOTOR POOL	MDs (2)	TC 21-305-20		DUTY
1000-1130	ALL	DRIVING LANES WITH GROUND GUIDES AND CONES	MOTOR POOL	MDs (2)	TC 21-305-20		DUTY
1130-1300	ALL	LUNCH	DFAC	DFAC MGR	SOP		DUTY
1300-1700	ALL	DRIVING LANES WITH GROUND GUIDES (IF NEEDED)	MOTOR POOL	MDs (2)	TC 21-305-20 / TC 3-21.60		DUTY
1300-1700	ALL	ROAD TEST	ON POST (AUTHORIZED RT)	MDs (2)	AR 600-55 / TC 21-305-20		DUTY
DAY 4	WHO	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TRAINER(S)	REFERENCE	REMARKS	UNIFORM
0630-0800	ALL	ACCOUNTABILITY FORMATION / PRT	UNIT AREA	SUPERVISOR	FM 7-22		IPFU
0800-0930	ALL	PERS HYGIENE / BREAKFAST	BARRACKS / DFAC	SUPERVISOR			DUTY
0930-1200	ALL	ACCIDENT ANALYSIS AND RISK MITIGATION METHODS	CLASSROOM	MSC SAFETY / MD	AR 385-10		DUTY
1200-1300	ALL	LUNCH	DFAC	DFAC MGR	SOP		DUTY
1300-1600	ALL	AAR/CLOSE OUT BRIEF	DFAC	MSC SAFETY / MD			DUTY
DAY 5	WHO	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TRAINER(S)	REFERENCE	REMARKS	UNIFORM
0630-0700	ALL	ACCOUNTABILITY FORMATION / PRT	UNIT AREA	SUPERVISOR	FM 7-22		IPFU
0700-0800	ALL	PERS HYGIENE / BREAKFAST	BARRACKS / DFAC	SUPERVISOR			DUTY
0800-1200	ALL	REMEDIAL DRIVER'S TRAINING COURSE	CLASSROOM	GARRISON SAFETY	AR 385-10		DUTY
1200-1300	ALL	LUNCH	DFAC	DFAC MGR	SOP		DUTY
1300-1700	ALL	REMEDIAL DRIVER'S TRAINING COURSE	CLASSROOM	GARRISON SAFETY	AR 385-10		DUTY

COMMENTS:	
UNIFORM: Uniforms will be worn IAW AR 670-1 at all times.	
a. DUTY: OCP's, patrol cap, combat boots,	
(1) Authorized jackets and gloves will be worn when weather dictates.	
NOTES:	
The Course Management Plan and the Program of Instruction will be covered during use of technical manuals (TMs), and DA Form 5988.	
MD=Master Driver DFAC= Dining Facility Unit= Soldiers Battery	
IPFU= Improved Physical Fitness Uniform SOP= Standard Operation Procedures	

Enclosure B. Course POI – Introduction to Basic Driving for TMP Vehicles

INTRODUCTION TO BASIC DRIVING

POIs for TMP Vehicles

1. SUBJECT: Program of Instruction (POI) for TMP Vehicles.
2. PURPOSE: To provide 8A guidance for remedial and sustainment training on TMP Vehicles.
3. REFERENCES:
 - a. TC 21-305-20.
 - b. TC 3-21.60.
 - c. AR 600-55.
 - d. TMP/Unit SOP.
4. This POI consists of the following six tasks:
 - a. Perform Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS).
 - b. Operate Vehicle on Three Backing Lanes.
 - (1) Narrow Backing.
 - (2) Alley Dock (Diminishing).
 - (3) Parallel Parking.
 - c. Dispatching Procedures.
 - d. Wheeled Vehicle Rollover Drills.
 - e. Operate Vehicle Under Usual Conditions.

TASK #1: Perform Preventative Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS).

CONDITIONS: Given a TMP vehicle and DA Form 2404 (or automated DA Form 5988- E), SAMS-E equivalent, perform PMCS under usual conditions.

STANDARDS: Student will successfully complete before, during, after PMCS, and services on a TMP vehicle.

TRAINING AND EVALUATION: Have the student explain how to do PMCS. Ensure student understands “Warnings” and “Notes” listed in the owner’s manuals. Have the student perform a PMCS on a TMP vehicle and note any deficiencies on DA Form 2404. Student must pass all steps to receive a GO. Explain any steps the student failed.

TASK #2: Operate Vehicle on 3 Backing Lanes.

CONDITIONS: Given a TMP vehicle, student will operate the vehicle in three different backing lanes.

STANDARDS: Student will successfully back the vehicle in all three backing lanes, with the assistance of a ground guide and the Master Driver. Student will safely operate the vehicle, in a controlled environment, without touching the boundary lines.

TRAINING AND EVALUATION: Student should safely operate the vehicle.

TASK #3: Operate a TMP Vehicle Under Usual Conditions.

CONDITIONS: Given a TMP vehicle, student will operate vehicle under usual conditions.

STANDARDS: Student will successfully identify vehicle controls, pressure gauges, normal operating ranges, and read and understand all “Cautions” and “Notes” listed in the vehicle operator’s manual. Student will safely operate vehicle on a hard surface obeying all traffic regulations.

TRAINING AND EVALUATION: Student should safely operate vehicle under usual conditions following the training and evaluation outline below. Score the student GO if all steps above are passed. If student fails any steps, show what was done wrong and how to perform the step correctly. Ensure the student follows these steps:

- a. Adjust mirrors, seat and installs safety belts.
- b. Start Vehicle.
- c. Place vehicle in motion.
- d. Ensures all gauges are at proper operating range.
- e. Turns on lights as needed.
- f. Shifts transmission lever to desired position.
- g. Releases parking brake control.
- h. Accelerates, brakes, and steers as required.
- i. Stopping vehicle smoothly and turning off lights and engine.

TASK #4: Operate a TMP Vehicle Under Unusual Conditions.

CONDITIONS: Given a TMP vehicle, student must operate vehicle under unusual conditions.

STANDARDS: Student must safely operate vehicle in unusual conditions, up and down steep grades, and in slippery conditions. Student must understand different vehicle characteristics under these listed conditions.

TRAINING AND EVALUATION: Student should safely operate vehicle under unusual conditions following the training and evaluation outline below. Score the student GO if all steps below are passed. If student fails any steps, show what was done wrong and how to perform the step correctly. Ensure the student follows these steps under the listed conditions:

- a. Extreme Cold, On Ice, and Snow.
- b. Dusty Sandy Areas (Limited Visibility).
- c. Mud.
- d. Rain.

TASK #5: Dispatching Procedures.

CONDITIONS: Given a TMP vehicle to dispatch perform proper dispatching procedures IAW TMP SOP.

STANDARDS: Follow the instructions outlined in the TMP SOP and make the required entries on DA Form 2404.

TRAINING AND EVALUATION: Ensure all Soldiers know the proper procedures for dispatching a TMP vehicle. Score the Soldier a GO if all tasks are completed correctly. If a task is failed inform the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

- a. Perform PMCS.
- b. Have required documents. DIT Card, Spring/Summer or Fall/Winter, OF 346/5984-E, Completed DA Form 2404.

TASK #6: Wheel Vehicle Rollover Drills.

CONDITIONS: To allow the crew to evacuate an overturned vehicle safely.

STANDARDS: Follow the procedures IAW 2ID REG, -10.

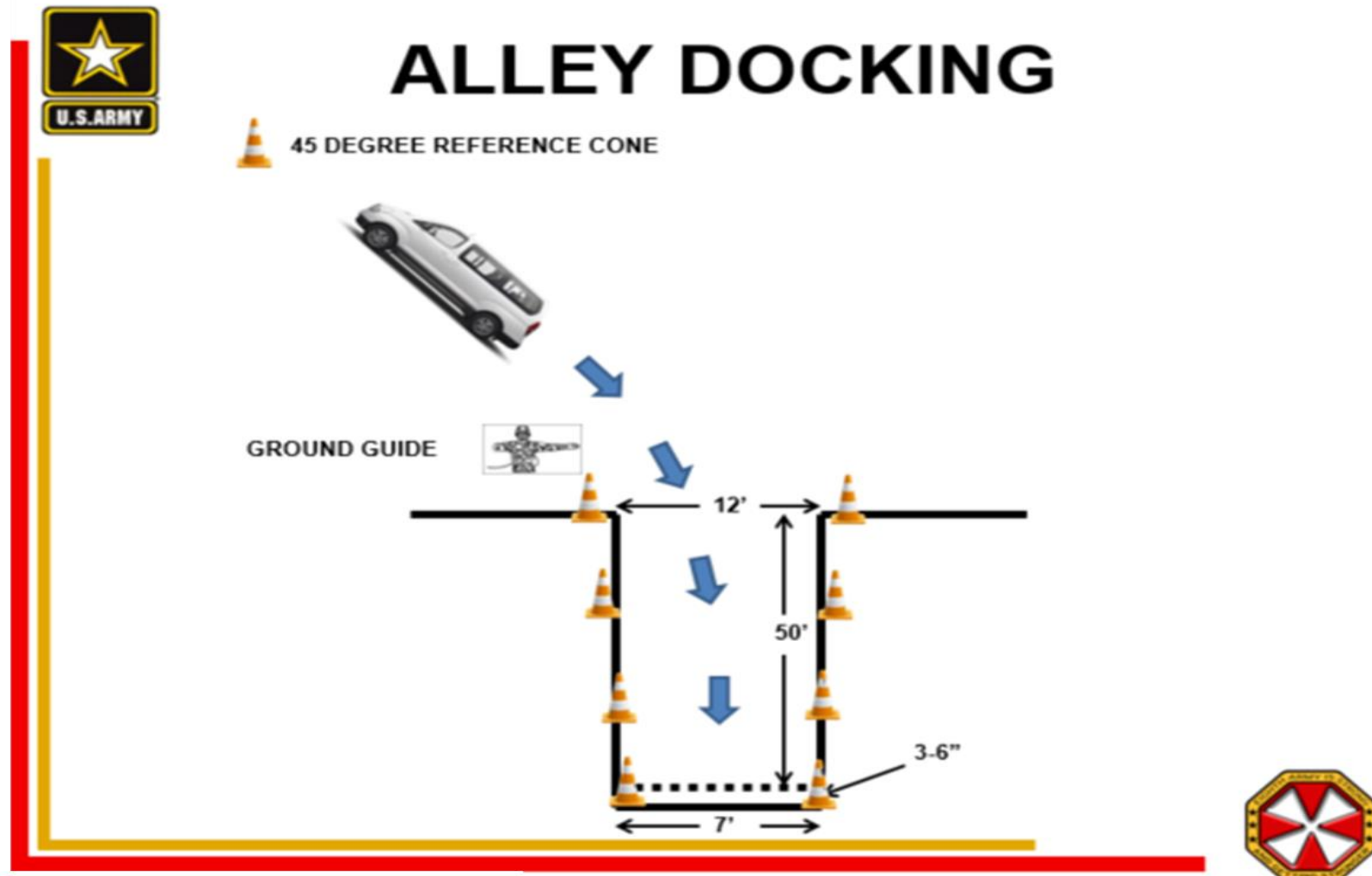
TRAINING AND EVALUATION: The crew must be in proper uniform 2/3 of body must be inside of the hatch while operating the vehicle. In the event of a vehicle roll over, the crew must clear the hatches, drop down inside and brace against or hold on to anything that does not move. The driver/crew or the first member who notices that the vehicle is beginning to roll over announces "ROLLOVER."

Cargo Area/ Passenger Seats	Senior /Vehicle Commander	Driver
Braces for an impact waits for vehicle to stop rolling.	Braces for an impact, waits for vehicle to stop rolling.	Shuts down the engine/ turn off ignition switch (time permitting), and braces for an impact, waits for vehicle to stop rolling.
Announces "ABANDON VEHICLE," exits through or around vehicle to a safe location; assist in evacuation and first aid.	Removes portable fire extinguisher, and exits through or around vehicle to a safe location.	(No fire) Announces "SHUTDOWN," turns VEHICLE MASTERPOWER off and exits through safe route
(Fire) Announces (FIRE) if there is a fire, extinguish fire with the help of the crew and Vehicle Commander.	(Fire) Announces (FIRE) if there is a fire, extinguish fire with the help of the crew and Vehicle Commander.	(Fire) Announces (FIRE) if there is a fire, extinguish fire with the help of the crew and Vehicle Commander.

Note. Vehicle is turned over and on its side.

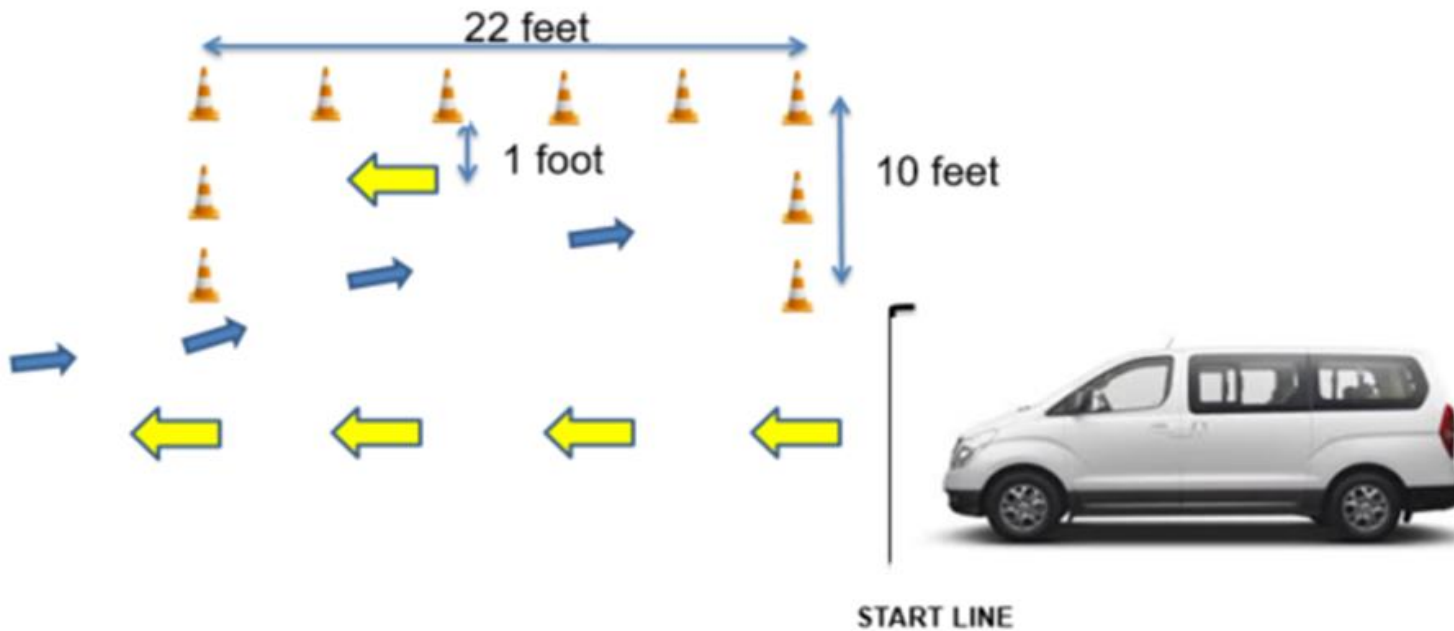
(Water) Announces if vehicle is in water, assist anyone as safe as possible out of danger.

Enclosure C. Driving Course Layout





PARALLEL PARKING



Enclosure D. Example Memorandum for Record (MFR)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNIT LETTERHEAD
Unit #
APO AP XXXXX

OFFICE SYMBOL (ARIMS Record Number)

Date

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Remedial Driver's Training Program for Non-Tactical Vehicles

1. The following personnel have completed the Program of Instruction (POI) for the four day course and currently awaiting the one day remedial drivers training course, given by IMCOM, IAW 8A Policy Letter #38, AR 385-10, AR 600-55 and FM 21-305-20.

Operator

Rank	Name (Last, First)	Unit	Contact Number
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Vehicle Commander

Rank	Name (Last, First)	Unit	Contact Number
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Immediate Supervisor

Rank	Name (Last, First)	Unit	Contact Number
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2. Training was conducted from dd – dd MMM YYYY at Camp XXXXXX, Korea.

3. The 8 hour remedial drivers training class is scheduled for dd MMM YYYY.

4. The point of contact for this memorandum is XXXXXXXX X. XXXXXXXX at DSN 315-XXX-XXXX or at xxxxxxxx.x.xxxxxxxx.mil@mail.mil.

XXXXXXXX X. XXXXXXXX
XXX, USA
MSC Master Driver or
MSC Safety Specialist

Appendix G
PTD Flow Chart



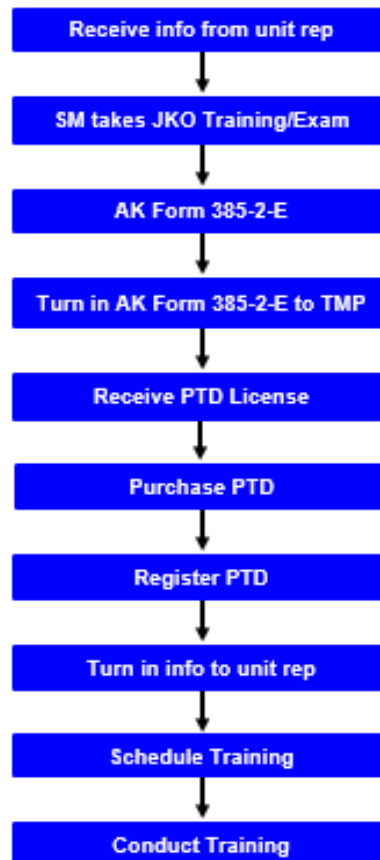
8A PTD Flow Chart

Personal Transportation Device (PTD)

Process

1. Prospective Operators need to go see their BN/Unit Master Driver, receive information.
2. Enroll in the USFK Driver's Test thru JKO. Take training/exam. (Take Exam Certificate to Unit rep, optional).
Note: JKO Cheat Codes will work, but will show up in the database as a failing score. DO THE TRAINING!
3. Fill out AK Form 385-2-E, initial all blocks, and sign the form. Master Driver or unit representative will also sign. Make a copy of the form and filed.
4. Take Certificate and AK Form 385-2-E to Licensing Facility and obtain a PTD License (USFK Form 134EK, yellow card).
5. Once licensed, SM will be able to purchase a PTD and register with DBIDS within 10 days of purchase. Once purchased the PTD, the operator will be allowed to operate no more than 30 days, without receiving training.
6. Go back to unit rep with the PTD License, Registration, and PTD manufacturer information. Unit rep will annotate information and schedule PTD Training for the SM within 30 days of purchase.
7. Once completed unit PTD training, unit rep will annotate completed training.

It is the responsibility of the sponsor to ensure compliance of their dependence.



Glossary Abbreviations

A&E	Ammunition and Explosive
ACV	Army Combat Vehicle
ADSO	Additional Duty Safety Officer
AMV	Army Motor Vehicle
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ARA	Army Radiation Authorization
ASAD	Army Safety Augmentation Detachment
ASAT	Army Safety Action Team
AR	Army Regulation
ASMIS	Army Safety Management Information System
ASO	Aviation Safety Officer
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
BRC	Basic Rider Course
CAI	Centralized Accident Investigation
CD	Compact Disk
CDSO	Collateral Duty Safety Officer
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CG	Commanding General
CID	Criminal Investigation Division
COTS	Commercial Off-The-Shelf
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission
RM	Risk Management
CSA	Chief of Staff, U.S. Army
CSC	Command Safety Council
CVC	Combat Vehicle Crewman

DA	Department of the Army
DA Pam	Department of the Army Pamphlet
DAS	Director, Army Staff
DD	Department of Defense (forms only)
DOD	Department of Defense
DODI	Department of Defense Instruction
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRA	Deliberate Risk Assessment
EIR	Equipment Improvement Report
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESC	Enlisted Safety Council
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
FM	Field Manual
GFE	Government Furnished Equipment
GFP	Government Furnished Property
GFM	Government Furnished Material
GS	General Schedule
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HN	Host Nation
HQ	Headquarters
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
IAI	Installation-level Accident Investigation
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
MEDCOM	U.S. Army Medical Command
MHE	Material Handling Equipment

MIL-STD	Military Standard
Mg	Milligram
mL	Milliliter
MOS	Military Occupational Specialty
MP	Military Police
MRD	Munitions Risk Decision
MSF	Motorcycle Safety Foundation
MTF	Medical Treatment Facility
NARM	Naturally occurring/Accelerator produced Radioactive Material
NCO	Noncommissioned Officer
OF	Optional Form
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSHA Act	Occupational Safety and Health Act (of 1970)
PCS	Permanent Change of Station
PL	Public Law
PM	Program/Project/Product Manager
POV	Privately Owned Vehicle
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
QA	Quality Assurance
RAC	Risk Assessment Code
RDT&E	Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation
RFP	Request for Proposal
ROTC	Reserve Officers' Training Corps
RSC	Radiation Safety Committee

RSO	Radiation Safety Officer
SDDC	Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
SDZ	Surface Danger Zone
SF	Standard Form
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SOH	Safety and Occupational Health
SOP	Standing Operating Procedure
TB	Technical Bulletin
TC	Track Commander
TDA	Tables of Distribution and Allowances
TDY	Temporary Duty
TMDE	Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment
TM	Technical Manual
TOE	Table of Organization and Equipment
UFG	Unified Facilities Guide Specifications
UAS	Unmanned Aircraft System
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USACHPPM	U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine
USACRC	U.S. Army Combat Readiness Center